

THE EXAMINER

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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THE EXAMINER;

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PAUL SEYMOUR,
Proprietor.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1849.

In the Senate, Mr. Underwood's resolution to refer the petition of Daniel P. Be-
dinger to the Judiciary Committee, with
instructions to inquire and report whether
Congress possesses the constitutional power
to make appropriations for the colonization
of free people of color, was taken up.

Mr. Dayton suggested the propriety of
striking out that part of the resolution which
instructs the committee to inquire and re-
port, thus merely referring the petition to
the Judiciary Committee without instruc-
tions.

Mr. Underwood wished to test the opin-
ions of Northern men as to the authority
and expediency of making appropriations
for sending emancipated slaves out of the
country, where their owners were willing
to emancipate them on this condition. He
proposed that it should be disposed of as all
petitions in reference to slavery have been
hitherto.

Mr. Berrien considered the petition noth-
ing more nor less than an application to
Congress to appropriate annually a sum of
money to encourage slave owners to man-
umit and send their slaves out of the coun-
try. In this view of the case he did not
think that Congress possessed the constitu-
tional power to comply with the prayer of
the petition.

Mr. Niles also argued that Congress pos-
sessed no power to hold out any such in-
ducements—it was a subject which belong-
ed exclusively to State legislation.

Mr. Dickinson, to put an end to further
discussion, proposed the adoption of an
unconstitutional objection to the indefinite
postponement of the whole subject. On
this motion the yeas and nays were ordered,
and resulted—yeas 27, nays 23.

Executive session. Adjourned.
In the House, the roll was called, and
then, after several other motions had been
disposed of, the consideration of the motion
to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Galt's
resolution had been adopted, some time
since, was resumed. [The resolution, it
will be recollected, instructs the committee
on the District of Columbia to bring in a
bill prohibiting the slave trade therein.]

Mr. McLane, of Baltimore, made a very
able speech in favor of the reconsideration,
and on the general questions involved, of
which I am unable this afternoon to say
more than that he argued that Congress
could do nothing on the subject of slavery
outside of the expressed forms of the con-
stitution.

He proclaimed the law of Maryland, as
now existing, to prohibit the importation
of slaves into that State for sale. The law
was subsequently read at the clerk's desk,
to this effect. Mr. McLane also denounc-
ed the agitation of the abolitionists to ac-
complish that which had already been ac-
complished by the laws of Maryland.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, defended the
power of Congress to act positively on
slavery within the district. But he was
opposed to the introduction of preambles
into resolutions, calculated to inflame the
public mind, or the allowing free negroes
to the district to vote on questions like
that involved. Whenever slavery should be
abolished in the district, he was in favor
of paying the slaveholders therein the value
of their slaves from the public treasury. His
speech also was very able, and in tone very
moderate, though he declared himself de-
cidedly in favor of the doctrines of free-
dom.

and the South can now cordially unite—he
alluded to the colonization society.

The question was then taken on Mr.
Dayton's motion to strike out the instruc-
tions, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The question then recurring on the refer-
ence without instructions—
Mr. Mason opposed the reference alto-
gether, and gave his reasons at length.

Mr. Jefferson Davis referred to the prac-
tice here of repenting for other people, and
said that of the clap-traps introduced here
that in regard to the right of petition was
the greatest. There had been no inter-
ference with the right of petition.

The right of petition carried with it the im-
plied declaration that there were grievances to
remedy, but how were the persons aggrieved
by whom these abolition petitions from the
North are presented? It might be more
appropriate for those who cry out "good
God" to say "good devil."

It might be well for those who cry out
against the institution of slavery at the South
to look on the other side of the picture—to
their own acts and their own laws in times
gone by. He returned his thanks to the
Senator from Illinois for the sentiments
which he had expressed, and concluded with
a most eloquent appeal to Northern men to
imitate his example and preserve the perman-
ency of the Union.

Mr. Butler opposed the reference. He
proposed that it should be disposed of as all
petitions in reference to slavery have been
hitherto.

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ed the agitation of the abolitionists to ac-
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complished by the laws of Maryland.

In Congress it may seem indeed a small
matter—to their constituents it is every-
thing. Yet, if the Southern members do
not recommend something like nullification,
threaten something like secession, what can
they do? Will they demonstrate that Con-
gress has no power over the subject of
slavery in the District of Columbia? Can
they advance any new argument upon that
point? Can they convince any one of the
position who is not already satisfied? Will
they issue an address, proving the right of
people to hold slaves in the new territories,
or showing that Congress has no right what-
ever to interfere with the matter? Can they
advance anything stronger than the argu-
ments of Calhoun and Berrien upon that
very point? Will they endeavor to leave
the territorial question open, and let the
rights of the people in the territories be de-
cided by the judicial tribunals? What plan
could they hit upon better than Clayton's
bill? And yet unless some of them have
changed their minds since the last session,
the Southern members themselves cannot
agree upon that.

Turn the subject in every way, and it
would seem that the Southern members,
per se, cannot do anything except to threat-
en extreme measures—to recommend a
revolution, if slavery be abolished in the
District or the Wilcox proviso be extended
to the territories. They must do what
amounts to this, or do what is equivalent to
nothing. But we hope they will reflect
long and well before a recommendation so
extreme, and in our opinion so rash and
futile, shall be sent forth to the country.

The right of revolution is inherent in the
people for the removal of evils, when evils
become intolerable. But it is the ultima-
ratio populi, to be used only when all
other means fail. Before a people resort to
it, they will naturally inquire into the na-
ture of the grievance to be redressed. Is it
of that magnitude which will justify the
severance of all ancient ties, the breach of
all old fellowships? Is it sufficient to arm
brother against brother, father against son,
plunge whole communities into the horrors
of devastating war? Next, is the abstract
right so certain that no disinterested man
can doubt upon the subject—is it so plain
that the parties themselves have no doubt?

Having settled these important points, will
it be another question which prudent men will
put to themselves before they risk all upon
the uncertain chance of war. What will
be gained by victory? This last question,
in this connection, is the most important of
all. We suggest it now for their consider-
ation. It is not our purpose to discuss
unless the discussion become absolutely
necessary. But if rash counsels prevail at
Washington—if headstrong men rush into
dangerous measures—if the happiness of the
masses and the existence of the Union is
put in jeopardy, we shall find occasion
to appeal on all these points from the hasty
action of the people's representatives to the
sober second thought of the people them-
selves. But we fondly hope that enlight-
ened and prudent men may direct the pro-
ceedings of our members, that the threat-
ened tempest may pass over as harmless as
a summer shower; and that the appalling
crisis which many imagine to exist, may
only mark an epoch to which posterity
shall point as the time when men were
frightened without cause, and blustered
without knowing exactly wherefore.—N. O. Crescent.

Negro Improvability.
An article on the subject of Ethnography,
the science of races of men, which appears
in the "Edinburgh Review" for October, will
be perused with no small satisfaction by
persons taking an interest in the progress
of human intelligence, and the present con-
dition of the colored races. The doctrines
which the reviewer establishes from a vari-
ety of evidence, are to this effect—that not-
withstanding the extraordinary diversity of
cranial formation, and color of skin among
mankind, all are of one species or family;
and that the diversities which strike us as
so remarkable, are a result of circumstan-
ces. Taking the Caucasian, or white races,
as the most perfect type, physically and
mentally, it is made out satisfactorily that
tribes may be much more rapidly degraded
than elevated. Misusage of all kinds, bad
food, inclemency of climate, severe bodily
labor, will soon brutify, so to speak, the
human being; and this fact is indeed obvi-
ous from common observation. The raising
of the species from a lower to a higher
standard, is a work comparatively tardy; yet
the elevation is certain, provided the influ-
ences are employed. In this latter depart-
ment of the subject one reads with pleasure
of the improbability of the negro races; and
we see, as in a vista, not only the gradual
change of their features, but the actual abet-
ment of "color" in their skins. Negroism
appears to be a result of centuries of expo-
sure to a tropical climate, along with degra-
dation of habits. Alas! these habits for the
better, submit the negro through several gen-
erations, to the usual modifying influences
of civilization, and there seems no reason
to doubt that at least comparative whiteness
of skin would be the consequence. Referring
the reader to the article in question for a
luminous treatment of this curious subject,
we may extract the following passages, bear-
ing on negro transformation:

"The negro type is one which is not un-
frequently cited as an example of the perma-
nence of the physical characters of races. The
existing Ethiopian physiognomy is said to
agree precisely with the representations
transmitted to us from the remotest periods
of those marvellous pictures, whose preser-
vation in the tombs and temples of Egypt,
has revealed to us so much of the inner life
of one of the most anciently-civilized na-
tions of the world; and this physiognomy, it
is further maintained, continues at present
identically the same from parent to child,
even where the transportation of a negro
population to temperate climates and civil-
ized associates (as in the United States) has
entirely changed the external conditions of
their existence. Now, it is perfectly true
that the negro races which have made no
advance in civilization, retain the prognathic
projecting jaw character, even in the
temperate regions; and this is precisely what
we should expect. But it is not true, when
they have made any progress in civilization,
that they remain equally unaltered. The
most elevated forms of skull among the Af-
rican nations are found in those which have

emerged, in a greater or less degree, from
their original barbarism. This has chiefly
taken place through the influence of the Ma-
homedan religion, which prevails exten-
sively among the people of the central and
eastern part of Africa.

"In regard to the transplanted negroes, it
is obvious that the time which has elapsed
since their removal is as yet too short to ex-
pect any considerable alteration of cranial
configuration. Many of the negroes now
living in the West Indian islands are na-
tives of Africa, and a large proportion of
the negro population both there and in the
United States, are removed by no more than
one or two descents from their African an-
cestors. But according to the concurrent
testimony of disinterested observers, both in
the West Indies and in the United States,
an approximation in the negro physiognomy
to the European model is progressively
taking place, in instances in which, although
there has been no intermixture of European
blood, the influence of a higher civilization
has been powerfully exercised for a very
lengthened period. The case of negroes
employed as domestic servants is particu-
larly noticed. Dr. Hancock, of Guyana, even
asserts that it is frequently not at all diffi-
cult to distinguish a negro of pure blood
belonging to the Dutch portion of the colony,
from another belonging to the English
settlements, by the correspondence between
the features and the expression of each, and
those which are characteristic of their re-
spective masters. This alteration, too, is
not confined to a change of form in the
skull, or to the diminution of the projection
of the upper jaw; but it is seen also in the
general figure, and in the form of the soft
parts, as the lips and nose. And Mr. Lyell
was assured, during his recent tour in Amer-
ica, by numerous medical men residing in
the slave States, that a gradual approxima-
tion was taking place, in the configuration
of the head and body of the negroes, to the
European model, each successive generation
exhibiting an improvement in these respects.
The change was most apparent in such as
were brought into closest and most habitual
relation with the whites (as by domestic ser-
vitude), without any actual intermixture
of races—a fact which the difference of
complexion in the offspring would at once
betray."

With respect to the black colour, "we are
accustomed," continues the reviewer, "to
say that colour is only skin-deep;" but, in
point of fact, it is not even skin-deep; for it
does not reach the true skin, being entirely
confined to the epidermis or scarf-skin. It
was formerly supposed that between the true
skin and scarf-skin there lay a proper colour-
ing layer, to which the term *vera nigrum*
was given; and it was imagined that this
layer was greatly developed in the dark-
skinned races, and nearly wanting in the
fairer complexion. This account of it, how-
ever, when submitted to the test of mi-
croscopic inquiry, has been found to be to-
tally incorrect. The rete mucosum has been
discovered to be nothing but the latest
layer of epidermis, the inner surface of which
is continually being renewed as the exterior
is worn away, just like the bark of a tree.
There is no distinct colouring layer, it ap-
pears, either in the fair or the dark-skinned
races; the peculiar hue of the latter depend-
ing upon the presence of colouring matter
in the cells of the epidermis itself. Now
that this colouring matter may be generat-
ed, even in the fairest skins, under the in-
fluence of light and warmth, we have a fa-
miliar proof in the summer freckle, which is
nothing else than a local production of that
which in some races is general. Persons
who have been much exposed to the direct
rays of the sun become "tanned" or "sun-
burnt" in like manner, owing to the forma-
tion of colouring particles in the cells of
the epidermis, which are usually almost
colourless."

To have established, by rigorous micro-
scopic inquiry, that the colour in the negro
races is not inherently natural in the system,
but casual, as if a result of sun-burning in
consecutive generations, is a fact of great
importance. We hope that investigations
on the increase and abatement of colour in
the human subject will continue to engage
the attention of the learned. Meanwhile,
it is gratifying to know that what has been
ascertained is vindictory of negro improva-
bility as regards either mental or physical
qualities.

Crossing the Isthmus.
The next crossing place below Tehuan-
tepec is that of the Isthmus of Nicaragua,
about six degrees nearer the equator than
the former. It is so called from its contain-
ing the lake of that name, from which the
river San Juan passes to the Atlantic. On
the western side, the Gulf of Papagayo is the
boundary. Humboldt remarks of it, that
this isthmus, and that of Cúcuta, always
appears to him the most favorable for the
construction of canals of large dimensions.
The lake is a fresh water one, 120 miles
in length, 41 in breadth, of great depth,
navigable for the largest vessels. Unfor-
tunately, the Nicaraguans are not enterpris-
ing enough to have much commerce on this
lake, although from its size and position, it
would naturally attract the attention of any
spirited people. If we imagine the use to
which its waters might be converted by the
activity of the North Americans, and con-
sider how many swift steamers would ply
there, filled with travelers and freighted
with valuable merchandise, we cannot but be
surprised at the inactivity of those now in-
habiting its shores. Lake Champlain, a
much smaller lake, happening to be the
water way between Canada and the United
States, where, from political causes, the
transit is restricted, nevertheless is bordered
by thriving towns, and is the scene of an
active commerce.

The Isthmus of Nicaragua has an admit-
ted advantage over that of Panama, in the
healthiness of its climate and the density of
its population. Its breadth in a direct line
from the port of San Juan is ninety-five
miles, obliquely across to San Juan on the
Pacific 155 miles, and to Realajo 250 miles.
According to the best authorities within
our reach, the greater part of this space is
occupied by the lakes Nicaragua and Leon,
the deep river Tipitapa flowing from the
latter to the former, and the ample bed of
the San Juan emptying into the Atlantic.
The elevation of the Nicaragua lake was
previously ascertained in 1781, by a Span-
ish engineer, Don Manuel Galisteo, to be
134 feet above the Pacific, and its depth an
average of 86 feet. This is much greater
than modern travelers have supposed.—

Thus this lake occupies a position to be the
feeder of a canal, and to have a complete
supply of water for the necessary number
of locks.

The harbor of San Juan on the Atlan-
tic, is pronounced, on the authority of a
corps of French engineers who examined it
in 1843, to be "vast and safe," well situ-
ated, with a good anchorage close to the land.
The harbor of San Juan of the south is of
small dimensions; twenty good sized steam-
ers would fill it. But we must consider
that for a long time to come, there is no
probability that any such number will ever
be there at one time. Between this port
and Lake Leon, however, there is a ridge
of such a character that it would require to
be pierced by a tunnel. On the whole,
then, if the proposed canal is ever made, it
will be, according to the best opinions, con-
structed in the line of the axis of Lake Leon,
where it would debouch at Realajo; the finest
port in that part of the world. The portion
of the route occupied by the lakes and by the
Tipitapa, would require no expenditure,
but an inconsiderable one, to make a lock
of 13 feet fit around the falls of that river.

The San Juan offers some more serious
obstacles, consisting of banks of rocks,
which in four places stretch across it enti-
rely, and which it would be necessary to re-
move. This expenditure has been estima-
ted at twelve millions of dollars.

The descent from Lake Leon is estimated
to be equal to one hundred and fifty-seven
feet, and would have to be locked, whether
the canal was extended to Realajo, twenty-
two miles, or Tamarinde, another good port,
nine miles from Moabita, the northwest
point of the lake.

This part of the line has not been ex-
plored scientifically as yet, and it is there-
fore useless to speculate upon its cost.

Humboldt, in his personal narrative, var-
ies this account somewhat. He says the
isthmus to be canalized is only from five
to six marine leagues, that it consists of
uninterrupted savannahs and plains, and
that it is crossed by an excellent carriage
road which has always been much used for
the transportation of merchandise. One
fact must not be overlooked. There is not,
says Humboldt, a spot on the face of the
globe, so thickly studded with volcanoes as
that part which lies between the 11th and
13th degrees of north latitude.

In short, the more we examine the sub-
ject, the more we doubt. A note in this
writer's work, (6th volume, page 270,) shows
evidently that the subject is a vexed
one. There is an array of counter-autho-
rities on some important parts of this subject,
which have puzzled Humboldt. Even he
asks, "Does there exist a river flowing from
Lake Leon to the Pacific?"

It is certain that a much closer examina-
tion must be made by modern engineers,
and of the American school, before any com-
pany will venture upon any outlay in that
quarter.

Yet, strange to say, it is nevertheless true,
that a navigator in this city is about sending
a light draught steamer up the San Juan de
Nicaragua, and, if possible, across the two
lakes. From Moabita, he expects to have
a line of American stages, and at Realajo a
line of swift packet schooners. He has a
firm conviction that he will be able to do
so.

It is believed that the late Mr. Whetton
communicated some important information
on the subject of crossing the isthmus to the
Secretary of War. Now that the United
States have valuable territories on the Pa-
cific, there is not a question but that there will
be some steps taken to make the transit
short and certain. The energy of the Amer-
ican character will be displayed in this grand
scheme of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific
oceans, over which Europe has been doing
three hundred years. The sensible men of
the old world anticipate nothing less from
us, and now there being a practical, tangi-
ble and sufficient cause, we shall witness
its admirable effects.

Therefore looking forward to the accom-
plishment of a magnificent design, we have
endeavored to fall in, in these brief notices,
with the temper and the necessity of the
time.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Steam Engine.
From the period when the steam engine
was improved by Mr. Watt, in 1764, the
principles of machinery and power of steam
have wholly engrossed the attention of phys-
ical scholars, inasmuch that there is now
scarcely a branch of art or manufacture
which is not directed by the steam engine
in place of human labor. As a compar-
atively perfect knowledge has been gained of
the amount of mechanical power (if it may
be so termed) which exists in coal, and less
of that of valuable material is consumed
in the production of steam than formerly;
and such is the nicety with which machin-
ery is adapted to its purpose, that the feeble
hand of man has been armed with a power
to which no limits can be assigned. The
steam engine has infinitely added to the
means of human comfort and enjoyment,
and rendered cheap and accessible all the
materials of wealth and prosperity. It has
become a thing alike stupendous for its force
and its flexibility; the trunk of an elephant,
that can pick up a pin and rend an oak, is
nothing in comparison of it; it can engrave
a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal
like wax before it; it can draw out without
breaking, a thread as fine as a gossamer,
and lift up a ship of war like a bubble into
the air; it can embroider muslin and forge
anchors; it can cut steel into ribands, and
impel loaded vessels against the fury of the
winds and waves.

sent moment justifies the expectation that
we are on the eve of mechanical discoveries
more important than any which have yet
appeared. Philosophy already directs her
finger at sources of inexhaustible power in
the phenomena of electricity and magne-
tism. The steam engine itself, with the im-
mortal Watt, will dwindle into insignifi-
cance in comparison of the hidden powers of
nature still to be revealed; and the day will
probably come when that machine, which is
now extending the blessings of civilization
to the remotest skirts of the globe, will cease
to exist, except in the page of history.—
Dublin Advocate.

The New Electric Light.
The following appears to be one of the most
wonderful discoveries of the present age:
On Monday evening, the 30th of Octo-
ber, we visited the Hanover-square Concert
Room, to behold this new light, and cer-
tainly were amazed at this additional tri-
umph of science. On entering the large
room, we found it illuminated by a diffusive
white light that showed to perfection the
pictures on the ceiling, and also some which
had been placed in the room to prove the
intensity and power of the new light. This
test, a severe one, was perfectly satisfactory,
for the greys and yellows were plainly per-
ceptible, as also the flesh tints. A company
comprising scientific men of eminence,
the directors of gas companies, the proprie-
tors of patents relating to lights of every
kind, and a multitude of highly intelligent
and respectable persons had largely assem-
bled. Mr. Straite and Mr. Petrie, the dis-
coverers and patentees, were on the platform
answering the eager questions of the sci-
entific men; and after a short interval, Mr.
Straite gave a brief outline of the most prom-
inent characters of the new discovery,
which was eagerly listened to, and frequ-
ently elicited bursts of genuine admiration.
He stated that the problem of rendering the
electric light permanent, self-regulating, and
economical, had been accomplished. Its
advantages were, that not being combusti-
ble, it was harmless. That being without
heat, it was not injurious to the eyes or
other senses. That it could be conveyed by
wires as neatly as by bell-wires. It was
economical, for the light of a hundred wax
lights could be furnished for a penny an
hour.

The outer shade being removed, an
elegant glass vase, about ten feet in height,
and six inches in diameter, of an arched
shape, and on a metal plate, so that no air
was admitted, was exposed to view. Wire
conveying the fluid, was all that was to be
seen, and the light was turned on and off
by Mr. Petrie, and the transition seemed
from day to night, although there were sev-
eral chandeliers alight in the room. The
delicate human hand thus controlling the
ferce and most appalling power that mani-
fests itself in the tropical storm, struck all
present, and an involuntary burst of admi-
ration manifested the almost awful interest
with which this matchless triumph of human
skill and science was appreciated.

Mr. Straite declared his intention of shortly
giving a series of lectures on the subject. After
answering numerous questions, the company
separated, certainly impressed with amaze-
ment at the discovery and admiration of the
gentlemanly and modest bearing of the dis-
coverers.—Jerrol's Paper.

Extent of the Fishing Banks.
The Royal Irish Fisheries Company, it
is said, discovered that the Newfoundland
fishing banks extend nearly to the coast of
Ireland.

The probability that such is the case was
suggested to Lieut. Maury some time ago,
in the course of his investigations connect-
ed with that most important contribution of
the age to practical navigation, viz: the wind
and current charts.

By examining the log books of great num-
bers of vessels in the European trade, the
fact that the Gulf stream forks on the banks
of Newfoundland, was discovered by no
other means than the water thermometer
which that officer has prevailed upon mer-
chantmen generally to use.

One or two places have been discovered
where the change of the temperature of the
water is such, that in cloudy weather the
place of the ship may be determined simply
by the water thermometer, with a consid-
erable degree of accuracy. With the view
of perfecting this discovery, we observe that
Lieut. Maury, in his sailing directions and
explanations of what he desires remarks:
"When the water thermometer suddenly
falls, note the fact in the column for re-
marks; get a cast of the deep sea lead, and
note the result also. It is particularly
earnestly requested of masters in the Euro-
pean trade, to enter the state of the water
thermometer three times a day, viz: at noon,
S. A. M., and S. P. M."

Such is the importance attached to this
undertaking by practical men, that we un-
derstand the merchants, ship-owners, and
masters in our principal sea-ports are get-
ting up petitions to Congress to afford more
efficient aid to this undertaking.—Wash-
ington Union.

Louis Napoleon on the Sublime.
The library of Prince Louis Napoleon,
who, now that he aspires to govern a great
nation, would seem to think any further
cultivation of mind unnecessary, has, ac-
cording to the Morning Post, been sold by
auction. The literary treasures included a
copy of Lamartine's poem of Jocelyn.
On the inside of the cover the following an-
notation had been written by the princely
proprietor:
"Undertook the reading of this book at
Florence, Sunday, the 7th of May, 1837.
Abandoned it as being too sublime for me.
Undertook the reading for a second time,
Monday the 8th, without being more fortu-
nate. Recommended by a new effort,
Tuesday, the 9th, and abandoned it defini-
tely."

Substituting "the Presidency of the French
Republic," (and we wish he may get it) for
"the reading of this book," and making the
 requisite alterations of place and date, we
think it by no means improbable that the
above critique will have epitomized the fu-
ture political career of Prince Louis Napo-
leon.—Punch.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSIONARIES IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
—We copied some time since an extract from
a letter of Mr. TEN EYCK, U. S. Commissioner
to the Sandwich Islands, in which the Islanders
were spoken of as retrograding in character,
and the efforts of the Missionaries characterized
as wholly unproductive. We have been requested
to publish the following contra-testimony of the
Hon. JOHN TERRILL, Esq., U. S. Consul at the
Islands, which is published in the last (39th)
report of the American Board of Foreign Mis-
sions. Mr. TERRILL, whom we know and re-
spect, was formerly a member of Congress from
the Oswego District, and has resided some three
years in the Islands. Let us add, that apart from
the religious aspect of the case, we have never
doubted that the presence, example, and instruc-
tion of intelligent and good men could fail of
good influence with these people, and that those
who despair of the efficacy of such labors have
never estimated the just measure of the depravity
of these Islanders in their original barbarous
state, and have omitted the consideration of the
counter-agencies which check and detract from
the just influence of these philanthropic labors:

To obviate, and more than obviate, the adverse
testimony, which occasionally appears from un-
friendly persons, the committee are happy to
quote a letter from Joel TERRILL, Esq., the Amer-
ican Consul at the Sandwich Islands, addressed to
the Treasurer of the Board, and dated Honolu-
lu, March 1st, 1848. Mr. Terrill writes as follows:

"I find this climate as good as I expected, and
more of civilization among the natives than I
anticipated. Much, very much, has been done
for this people—the nation—by your Board.—
For several years before the United States
I had been disinclined to favor the efforts
that were making to send missionaries abroad,
believing that such efforts otherwise directed
would be productive of much more good; but
during my residence in these Islands I have been
an attentive observer of the effects produced by
those efforts on the Hawaiian race, and I am free
to confess that my feelings upon this subject
have undergone a material change. I find here,
as missionaries, individuals who, so far as my
observations have extended, are worthy of their
high calling; and the result of their labors, so
apparent in the vast improvement in the moral
and physical condition of the people, forces the
conviction on my mind, that they have devoted
themselves to their arduous duties with a zeal
and a singleness of purpose worthy of the great
work in which they are engaged. I do not be-
lieve that another instance can be found where,
with the same amount of means, so much good
has been done to any people in so limited a pe-
riod.

"I might state many interesting facts upon
this subject, but I deem it unnecessary to go into
detail in writing to one so familiar with every-
thing connected with the mission at these Islands
as yourself.

"The benefits that have already resulted from
the disinterested exertions of the missionaries,
and the good they are now constantly doing
among the natives of these Islands, give them in
my opinion a strong claim upon the Christian
and the Philanthropist for a liberal support; but
I did not take up my pen for the purpose of dis-
cussing this important subject, but simply to
do as act of justice to important deferred."—Albany
Atlas.

A NEW COLLEGE.—We learn from the Gar-
ney Jeffersonian that an effort is being made
by the Methodist Protestant Church, to establish
a College at Cambridge, Ohio; and that Messrs.
Allison, Clancy, and Easton have been appoint-
ed a Committee to receive donations.

THERE is no true virtue that benevolence
which is capable of being extinguished by in-
gratitude.

AGRICULTURAL.
WHAT OUR FINE FRUITS HAVE SPRUNG FROM.—
The peach originally, a poisonous almond.—
Its flesh parts were then used to poison arrows,
and it was for this purpose introduced into
Persia. The transplanting and cultivation,
however, not only removed its poisonous qual-
ities, but produced the delicious fruit we now
enjoy.

The Nectarine and Apricot are but natural
hybrids between the peach and plum.
The Cherry was originally a berry-like fruit,
and cultivation has given each berry a separate
stem, and improved its quality. The common
mazzard is the original of most of the present
kind of cherries.

The common wild Pear is even inferior to the
choke pear, but still, by cultivation, it has come
to rank among our favorite fruits, and is in fact
the original of most of the present kind of
cherries.

The Cabbage originally came from Germany,
and is nothing more than the common sea kale.
Its cultivation has produced the present cabbage,
and its different acclimating, the different
kinds; while its hybridization with other simi-
lar plants has produced the Cauliflower.

“We send, occasionally, a number of the *Examiner* to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.”

Meeting at the Court House.
The friends of Constitutional Reform and Emancipation, will hold a meeting at the Court House on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

“The crowded state of our columns compel us to defer to our next issue, any comments on the communication of our friend ‘Moses.’”

A Proposition.
A friend suggests to us the following mode as one by which the real sentiments of the people of Kentucky, upon the subject of slavery, may be ascertained. He would have a law passed at the present session of the Legislature, by which the officers of elections, next August, shall be required to put the question to every voter throughout the State: “Are you in favor of the indefinite continuance of slavery, or of a system of gradual emancipation, with a constitutional provision for the ultimate removal of the African race?”

The suggestion is a very important one, and we hope that it may meet with the approbation of the members of the Legislature. The mode proposed is certainly an open, fair, and manly one. In order to render the matter as simple as possible, we would prefer that the asked question be proposed to the voters: “Are you, or are you not, in favor of the indefinite continuance of slavery?”

We commend this proposition to the various editors throughout the State, and trust that it may meet with their earnest advocacy. If the Legislature pass such a law, we shall have a reliable means of ascertaining the opinion of every citizen upon this all-important subject.

The Lexington Atlas.

The Lexington *Atlas* republishes our article calling on the friends of emancipation to raise money for the circulation of newspapers and tracts showing the vast and varied evils of slavery. The *Atlas* calls on the pro-slavery men to sustain that paper, and takes great and peculiar praise to itself as the “only Whig paper in Kentucky that has taken a decided stand against the emancipation project.” It promises the pro-slavery folks that, if they will furnish money, it will “make the emancipation sophistry vanish as the morning mist before the rising sun.” We advise the perpetuators to assist our Lexington contemporary. In times like the present, they ought to feel peculiarly grateful to the only Whig paper that has stood up manfully for their interests. Besides, we have a desire to see the very brilliant and original threat of the *Atlas* properly done up—we wish to see “emancipation sophistry” take flight with Lapland hags and morning mists. What the editor compliments as “sophistry,” will prove rather too formidable a structure of facts and logic to be thrown down. But we hope the perpetuators will give this sophistry a dispeller a chance, and enable him to prove that what Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Madison, and all the other great and glorious men of the early days of the republic regarded as wisdom, is nothing more nor less than sheer “sophistry.” By all means, let him have the opportunity he craves. We hope he may not wait for the funds but begin the work of extermination against the poor readers of emancipation sophistry without delay. We shall certainly be resigned to our hard fate.

Excitement and Agitation.

The present time is one of intense interest. Questions of vital importance are presented to the minds of our fellow-citizens. In a few months a convention is to be held for remodeling our State constitution, for changing, in all probability, in many important features the organic law, the law of laws, of the Commonwealth.

Of the various subjects which the proposed convention brings before the mind, no one can surpass, no one can equal, in interest and importance, the subject of emancipation. In this are involved not merely pecuniary considerations, but the character, the moral and social condition of the community. Other changes may be made in the constitution without affecting very materially the general interests of the State; but no change in regard to slavery can be made without producing the most marked effect—without exerting the most enduring influence, not only upon one class, but upon all classes, upon the State universally, in all its relations and interests.

Whether the influence will be for good or ill is not the question before us now, but for ill, none can doubt. The subject of emancipation is then, confessedly, one of exceeding, of transcendent, importance. Such being its importance, we should suppose that of all subjects this is the one demanding immediate and thorough discussion. And, accordingly, we find that from various quarters of the State comes an urgent demand for light and information. Constant and earnest solicitations are made by citizens of widely remote sections of the State, that provision be made through the press and orally for a faithful and impartial discussion of the subject, that the way may be prepared for wise and efficient action.

What response is given to this demand for information? Some of the journals of the State at once open their columns to the discussion, while others, and among them some which by their wide circulation have a vast influence, positively refuse to discuss the subject at all. And why? On what do they base their refusal? On a consideration, that emancipation is a perpetual delusion? No. As far as our knowledge goes, there is not a newspaper in Kentucky which does not speak of slavery as an evil, and does not profess to desire its ultimate extinction. Why then do they refuse to discuss the subject? For two reasons. First, because they fear a discussion of emancipation should injure their respective parties; and, secondly, because they think the discussion will lead to excitement and agitation.

Now, in regard to the first reason we have nothing to say. To those to whom party interests are of more importance than any and all other interests; who think that the great work of an editor is to stand sentinel for his party, with “expediency” rather than “right” for his watchword, this reason will be all-sufficient. But to all such we would say, remember that the right, the simple right, always prevails, in the long run, the most expedient, and that no party, whatever be its name, Whig or Democrat, or whatever its professions, can long maintain its hold upon the respect and affections of the community, unless it be identified with the best interests of humanity.

Upon the second reason, alleged for refusal to discuss the subject of emancipation, we have some remarks to offer.

“Discussion will cause excitement and agitation.” Undoubtedly it will, but what? Was there ever a good cause, whose progress was not advanced and whose success secured by agitation? The Reformation was attended with intense excitement, by fearful agitation; but what friend of religious liberty now de-

plores that agitation? The American revolution was attended with great agitation; but what American heart now bewails that agitation as a calamity, or condemns it as a wrong? The truth is that all the great triumphs of humanity have been attended with excitement. The world’s epochs have been periods of agitation.

But why this sensitive dread of agitation? Agitation is not violence, nor is it necessarily accompanied with violence. It is earnestness, excitement, if you will, but what is this peculiarly fearful in excitement? The more excitement we have the better, provided it be in behalf of a good cause and unattended with violence and unembittered by the spirit of denunciation. Lethargy, not excitement, death, not life, is to be dreaded by a community.

It does become as Americans to deprecate excitement, and shrink from it. The spirit of liberty is a spirit of excitement. Despotism may drag agitation—republicanism has taught to fear from it. Passionate, reckless excitement may be viewed with alarm, but the excitement of earnest thought and glowing feeling, especially when kindled in the cause of right, and in behalf of humanity and social well-being, is to be hailed with joy. It is life, will give life, and where there is life there is hope. A living people is always a hopeful people, and as advancing people. And, further, a living community is a safe community. The living, flowing stream never creates miasma. In the stagnant pond are bred corruption and death. Cuba, with its moral and intellectual stagnancy, is in danger; America, with its life and freedom, is safe.

But admitting, for the sake of argument, that agitation is an evil, can measures ever be taken for effecting emancipation without causing agitation? As long as slavery exists, the very mention of its cessation will produce excitement. Let the discussion be postponed fifty or a hundred years, and then, no less than now, its commencement will be the beginning of an agitation, a wide, general, universal agitation, which will not subside until the matter is settled, wisely, satisfactorily and conclusively.

But the difficulties and dangers attendant upon the discussion of emancipation, instead of being diminished by delay, will, we firmly believe, be greatly, immeasurably increased. The longer slavery exists, the more complicated are the interests involved, the more intricate the problem to be solved. And be it remembered that at some time the solution must be made. It is only a question of time, for whether deferred for a longer or shorter period, the subject of emancipation must be met, considered and decided.

This necessity is virtually admitted even by those who now deprecate discussion, for they all speak of slavery as an evil and a wrong, and all refer to its future extinction as inevitable.

The question is not, *now or never*, but *now or hereafter*—and which is the wiser course to meet it manfully now, or wait till the difficulties are incalculably increased?

“But let it alone, and slavery will die.” This assertion is made very frequently and with confidence, as if it were a self-evident truth. To us this is by no means a self-evident truth, and we should like to have its correctness demonstrated. When our fathers formed the Constitution of the United States, they sanguinely hoped that slavery would soon die. But what is the fact? Instead of dying, it has continued to live, and not only to live, but has diffused itself over territories which our ancestors never dreamed would be lighted by its poisonous breath. Surely this does not look like death.

“But slavery must die. It will kill itself.” How so? We confess that we do not understand the suicidal process by which this desirable end is to be accomplished. Will slavery starve itself, or hang itself, or drown itself? And by what motive will it be actuated in this, the only justifiable instance of self-murder? By benevolence, malice, or despair? Perhaps, you may think that it will die in very shame. Say you that such will be eventually the feeling of the civilized world in regard to slavery, that the slaveholding States will be obliged, in self-defense, to give up the institution? Do you mean that the citizens of the States, which above all others, pride themselves on their civility and independence, are to be driven by shame to do what they would refuse to do on the ground of right? We should be sorry to believe that such an imputation is deserved by our own State, or by her sister States of the South.

Or do you mean that hereafter the evils of slavery will become so terrible, its burden so heavy, that the State, in self-preservation, will be obliged to destroy the institution? Very probably this will be the result, if action be continually deferred. Danger and suffering, may compel posterity to do the work of emancipation, but the accomplishment of the work under such circumstances, will be a fearful task. The performance of the work in such circumstances, under the pressure of such motives, will be attended with an agitation which might well blanch the cheek of the bravest, an agitation which will shake the beloved Commonwealth to its centre, if not read it asunder. Where is there a man whose heart has known one throbb of generous emotion, who can calmly contemplate such a result? Benevolence, patriotism, religion, all high principles and noble feelings, prompt us to make any sacrifice rather than impose upon posterity such a necessity. We profess regret that our ancestors have bequeathed the legacy of slavery to us. Shall we prove the hollowness of our professions by enrolling a greater curse upon those who are to follow us?

The truth is, as it seems to us, that the idea of slavery killing itself is the merest delusion, as baseless as the shadowy fabric of a dream. Slavery will cease when the people determine it shall cease. Its cessation will be the result, not of chance, nor of the unconscious course of events, but of deliberate determination. And that determination, whenever it shall be made, will be preceded by a discussion and agitation. If it is not, then, the wiser course is to meet the question at once? Never was there a more propitious time for discussion. Let the subject be, discussed, fairly, thoroughly discussed. If slavery can be proved a blessing, let it be so proved, and let the panoply of the new Constitution be thrown over it to guard and preserve it forever. But if it be proved an evil, let measures be taken for its cessation.

Such seems to us the course of wisdom and of humanity.

Cannals and Railroads of Pennsylvania.

According to the annual report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, the total gross receipts for motive power, tolls, &c., on all the State improvements for the year ending November 30, 1848, were \$1,553,344, and the total expenses, inclusive of the salaries, &c., of the Commissioners, \$1,072,537 64; leaving a net balance of profit to the State of \$480,806 36. The gross receipts fall short of those of 1847; and the expenses exceed those of the same year, being swelled by the sum of \$391,746 56 paid for extraordinary repairs for damages by flood and fire in 1847. The tolls received on canal amounted to \$229,938 33; on iron \$121,177 44; on flour and grain \$76,538 02. The following is the estimate of the Board of the expenses and receipts for 1849. Expenses \$930,117; receipts \$1,700,000; leaving a net profit of \$809,882.

Judge THOS. J. LACY, an eminent member of the New Orleans bar, died on the 11th inst., from an attack of cholera, the night previous. He had been ill freely on fat, celery, &c.

A Good Example.—Who will Follow it?

Our hearts were gladdened a day or two since by the receipt of the following letter. Many thanks to our friend, whoever he may be, for his timely and acceptable donation. His letter reveals the depth of his interest in the good cause, and he may rest assured that his donation has been received with warm gratitude as if it had been five hundred instead of five dollars; for we doubt not if his pecuniary ability were commensurate with his interest in the subject of emancipation, his interest would be as readily attested by thousands, as now by single dollars.

LOUISVILLE, JAN. 21, 1849.

MEERS, EDITORS.—Enclosed I send you five dollars, in the full confidence that you will use it to the best advantage, in furtherance of the cause which you have espoused, and in the hope that my example may be followed in kind, perhaps in greater degree, by the hundreds who read your paper, and agree with you that our chief hope for Kentucky consists in making every man and woman throughout the length and breadth of the land, acquainted with the various facts which go to show the tremendous disadvantages under which we labor in continuing to cherish our peculiar institution, the vice which we warn that it may destroy us. It will be said that the sum of five dollars is rather small to give in the hope of accomplishing so much. I acknowledge it; but our Saviour saw in the grain of mustard seed, the large tree; the oak springs from an acorn; and if God prosper it, as he will, if this move be, as we think, for good, this small beginning may lead to equally disproportionate results. I am a poor man, and cannot afford to make a donation; but if all, or even half of your readers, should think my example a good one, and give in proportion to their means, as much as this is to mine, you would have a sum which would enable you to do a great deal of good, and to circulate an amount of information that may be invaluable at this time. Or if every one who loves, or imagines himself to be, interested in the success of the emancipation cause, every one, who would tell me to-morrow, that he has this cause as much at heart as I have, should send to you, or to your agents in different parts of the State, in a quiet but prompt manner, without waiting for committees to call upon him; without waiting to see who would contribute the hundreds and the fifties, this same little five dollars, or three, or two, or even one dollar, you would be able at once to increase largely the circulation of your paper, and to sow broadcast over the land those very documents of which you speak, and which I believe, most sacredly, to be all that is wanting to secure to us the blessings of freedom.

V. S. V.

Disappearance of Slavery in England.

We have been much struck with the account which Macaulay, in his new work, gives of the abolition of slavery in England.

“Meanwhile,” says the historian, “a change was proceeding, infinitely more momentous than the acquisition or loss of any province, than the rise or fall of any dynasty. Slavery, and the evils by which slavery is every where accompanied, were fast disappearing.”

“It is remarkable that the two greatest and most salutary social revolutions which have taken place in England—that revolution which, in the thirteenth century, put an end to the tyranny of nation over nation, and that revolution which, a few generations later, put an end to the property of man in man—were silently and imperceptibly effected. They struck contemporary observers with surprise; and have received from historians a very scanty measure of attention. They were brought about neither by legislation nor by physical force. Moral causes noiselessly effected, first the distinction between Norman and Saxon, and then the distinction between master and slave. None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either distinction ceased. Some faint traces of the old Norman feeling might perhaps have been found late in the fourteenth century. Some faint traces of the institution of villeinage were detected by the curious scribe as the days of the Stuarts; nor has that institution ever, to this hour, been abolished by statute.”

“It would be unjust not to acknowledge that the chief agent in these two great deliverances was religion; and it may perhaps be doubted whether a purer religion might not have been found a less efficient agent. The benevolent spirit of the Christian morality is undoubtedly adverse to distinctions of caste. But to the Church of Rome such distinctions are peculiarly odious, for they are incompatible with other distinctions which are essential to her system. She ascribes to every priest a mysterious dignity, which entitles him to the reverence of every layman; and she does not consider any man as disqualified, by reason of his nation or of his family, for the priesthood. Her doctrines respecting the sacerdotal character, however erroneous they may be, have repeatedly mitigated some of the worst evils which can afflict society. That superstition cannot be regarded as unmixedly noxious which, in regions cursed by the tyranny of race over race, creates an aristocracy altogether independent of race, inverts the relation between the oppressor and the oppressed, and compels the hereditary master to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the hereditary bondman. To this day, in some countries where negro slavery exists, popery appears in advantageous contrast to other forms of christianity. It is notorious that the antipathy between the European and African races is by no means so strong at Rio Janeiro as at Washington. In our own country, this peculiarity of the Roman Catholic system produced, during the Middle Ages, many salutary effects. It is true that, shortly after the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently deposed, and that the ecclesiastical adventurers from the Continent were intruded by hundreds into lucrative benefices. Yet even then pious divines of Norman blood raised their voices against such a violation of the constitution of the church; refused to accept mitres from the hands of the Conqueror, and charged him, on the peril of his soul, not to forget that the vanquished islanders were his fellow-christians.”

The first protector whom the English found among the dominant caste was Archbishop Anselm. At a time when the English name was a reproach, and when all the civil and military dignities of the kingdom were supposed to belong exclusively to the countrymen of the Conqueror, the despised race learned with transports of delight, that one of themselves, Nicholas Breakspere, had been elevated to the papal throne, and held out his foot to be kissed by ambassadors sprung from the noblest houses of Normandy. It was a national as well as a religious feeling that drew great multitudes to the shrine of Becket, the first Englishman who, since the Conquest, had been terrible to the foreign tyrants. A successor of Becket was foremost among those who obtained that charter which secured at once the privileges of the Norman barons and of the Saxon yeomanry. How great a part the Catholic ecclesiastics subsequently had in the abolition of villeinage we learn from the unexceptionable testimony of Sir Thomas Smith, one of the ablest Protestant counsellors of Elizabeth. When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly injured him, as he loved his soul, to emancipate his brethren for whom Christ had died.”

It is easy to explain why, in England, no legislative act was required to abolish slavery in the Middle Ages. There was no written law establishing the system, and, of course, no written law required to overthrow it. The English constitution is not a formal written constitution like those of more modern date. It grew up imperceptibly, as the oak grows from the acorn. If the master wished to change the condition of his slave, no written law presented a barrier, and no written law imperceptibly cut off existence as it had come imperceptibly into existence.

But we have quoted this passage, not for the purpose of making remarks on this point, but on another. The church abolished slavery in the Middle Ages—why may it not do so now? If the ministers of the gospel were to exert themselves now, as the clergy did then, a similar effect would be produced. We should see the shackles falling off one slave after another till not a slave would be seen in the land. If all the ministers in Kentucky who are opposed to slavery should come out boldly, a complete revolution would be effected. But those who defend the wrong seem to be more zealous than the friends of the right. Perhaps we ought not to say so, for many have engaged earnestly in this cause. May the number be increased! Many are withheld by what seem to them good motives—may brighter light break upon their minds!

The Meeting next Thursday Night.

Our readers will notice the call for a public meeting of the citizens of Louisville, to take place on Thursday evening next, at the Court House, which we publish in another column. We trust that a large number of the friends of constitutional reform and prospective emancipation will be present. The time has arrived for action, and that action should be temperate and reasonable, but firm and decided.

It is our sincere desire that in the incipient organization, which necessarily precedes an efficient and energetic course of action, the friends of emancipation will so act as to command the respect of their opponents. While we should scrupulously avoid a spirit of harshness or unkindness, we should be equally guarded against the appearance of timidity or indecision.

The language of the Emancipationists of Kentucky towards their fellow-citizens, ever has been, and we trust ever will be conceived in the spirit of that beautiful and striking sentiment of holy writ, “*Come, and let us reason together.*” We expect the question of emancipation to carry in Kentucky, for the simple reason that the people are willing and anxious to examine and discuss it. Every succeeding day convinces us that the discussion of this question is becoming more general. The advocates of perpetual slavery, who hoped to smother freedom of thought and liberty of speech, by the impotent tyranny of a legislative caucus, have discovered their mistake, and now admit that the question of emancipation must and will be the great and absorbing question in the selection of candidates to amend the constitution; and this is right—for it is conclusive evidence that the people have a greater interest at stake in the right decision of the question, than they have in the decision of some other which will necessarily be acted on in the coming convention.

Emancipationists are by no means opposed to other reforms, but they wish every proposed reform to stand on its own merits, and all to pass the searching ordeal of free discussion and public investigation.

The voice of the people of this Commonwealth, from one end of the State to the other, is clear, full and commanding—“LET THERE BE LIGHT.” Light on a “reformed judicial system”—light on the subject of “public debts”—light on “public education”—light on the inalienable homestead question—and light on the policy of slavery perpetuation; in a word, they need and intend to have light on any and all subjects which affect the interests of themselves and of their children.

And what citizen of the State, either native or adopted, should object to this? If a policy is right and true, it should not be the freest discussion and the fullest investigation; but if it is wrong and false, it is very apt to hide from the light, “lest its deeds should be reproved.”

The people residing in the interior portion of the State, are expecting Louisville to take the initiative on this subject. They, in common with ourselves, are fully sensible of the blighting effects of slavery on the commercial, manufacturing and mechanical interests, and are expecting us to evince the sincerity of our faith by corresponding boldness and promptness of action. We therefore hope to see all the real friends of emancipation present at the proposed meeting. Let there be a free interchange of thought and opinion. Let us strengthen the other, and let all be determined to yield their favorite theories (when such yielding does not involve a sacrifice of principle) for the sake of uniting upon the most practicable plan for accomplishing our object. If it be true that “perpetual vigilance is the price of liberty,” it is no less true that free discussion, continuous agitation, and decided action, is the necessary price of prospective emancipation. We cannot and ought not to expect to purchase so desirable a blessing at a less cost.

Come then, friends of emancipation, one and all. Come from your counting rooms and stores—come from your factories and workshops—come from your firesides and homes—come with that singleness of aim and earnestness of purpose which is the sure prelude of ultimate success.

Kentucky Legislature.

On last Saturday Mr. Ewing offered the following preamble and resolutions in the House of Representatives. We have not learned what action was taken on the subject:

WHEREAS, Since the decision of the people in favor of calling a Convention, the agitation of the subject of slavery has always been heard of; and whereas, it is believed a large majority of the people are opposed to any immediate action on the subject, and as consequently the discussion of the question before the people, must tend only to the creation of new and probably more malignant parties than those heretofore existing, and to the distraction of the people and of the State, from the legitimate purposes for which that Convention has been called. Therefore,

Resolved, That the only hope of relief to Kentucky from the vast and acknowledged evils of slavery, is in a long, gradual course of preparatory legislation in combination and in union with private and voluntary effort, and in the ultimate colonization of the blacks beyond the limits of the United States.

Resolved, That in view of the great curse of a free colored population to any community in which they are incorporated, the early creation of a moderate sinking fund, with the purpose of assisting in getting rid of and colonizing the blacks now free, or such as hereafter become free in Kentucky, would be a wise, prudent and laudable expenditure of money by the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this great cause, in the magnitude of its interest, and in the difficulty of its accomplishment, is worthy of the exertion of the National energies.

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to urge upon Congress the propriety of the creation of a National Sinking Fund out of the proceeds of public lands, to aid the efforts and promote the ends of colonization, and of contributing to these ends, in any other proper manner; and if there be no efficient Constitutional warrant for such purposes, to propose, sustain and pass any and every measure necessary to the accomplishment of the same.

Assembly would either be acting as a legislative body, or it would not be acting in this capacity. If acting as a legislative body, it would pass a law against “the liberty of speech and of the press”—a *gag law*. If not acting as a legislative body, it would be intermeddling with matters with which it has nothing to do. The members of the General Assembly are sent to Frankfort for a particular purpose. As private individuals they may give any advice they choose to give; but they have no authority to give advice as a legislature.

We cannot believe that the General Assembly will pass any such resolutions. But if it should, the people of Kentucky will rue the day on which they submit to such dictation. In Europe, if a king attempts anything of this kind, he loses his crown. There is scarcely a throne firm enough to withstand the storm of indignation that would rage against it. If a sceptred hand is raised against the liberty of speech, that hand becomes palsied, and the sceptre drops from its grasp. If Kentuckians are to have their mouths sealed by any body of men, are they not in a worse condition than those whom we have called the slaves of kings? The fact that several persons are engaged in fastening the chains upon us, does not make the matter any better. For ourselves, we should be willing to “fly from petty tyrants to the throne.”

If we are to submit to such dictation, does it give us freedom to know that we have not the name of king or lord among us? It is not names that have enslaved mankind. The most despotic government that has ever existed upon earth, that of the Roman emperors, had no names that were not in existence during the republic. No emperor, that is, commander, dared to assume the name of king, though he had more than kingly power.

The proposed action of the legislature may be considered as mere advice; but when did usurpation make its first appearance with a bold appearance? Give it the privilege of advising, and it will soon assume that of commanding. Tyranny always makes its first approach with slow and timorous step. It will beguile you with whining tone to give it a seat upon your neck; but when it has seated itself, it clings to you with the tenacity of the Old Man of the Sea. Let it get its foot into your house, and its body will soon follow.

We hope that the General Assembly will have too much respect for the people of Kentucky, and for itself, to pass any such resolutions.

American Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of this Society for the present year, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, on Tuesday evening, 16th inst. In the absence of the President, Elisha Whittelsey, one of the Vice Presidents, presided. The annual report of the Society contained a number of interesting facts. From this it appears that during the past year the Society has sent out to Liberia, 443 emigrants—334 slaves who were liberated for the purpose, 2 recaptured Africans, and 117 free persons of color—who were from thirteen States of the Union, viz: from Virginia 170, Georgia 30, South Carolina 47, Mississippi 35, Louisiana 37, Kentucky 28, Alabama 35, Washington 10, Pennsylvania 3, Illinois 7, New York 5, North Carolina 5, Georgetown, D. C., 5, Ohio 1, and Michigan 1. The applicants who are waiting to be carried over during the year 1849 number 637; and it is expected that the applications will exceed the means for transporting the applicants. The expenditures during the last year were \$50,114 37. Receipts, \$51,953 46; balance in the treasury, \$1,539 09.

The prosperous condition of Liberia was commented upon at length in the report, and also in address made by Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Robert McLane, of Maryland, and Hugh Maxwell, of New York.

After the reading of the Report, the following resolution was adopted on motion of Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana:

Resolved, That the history of the past year, as developed in the report which has just been read, has strengthened our confidence in the great principles of the Colonization Society, and that in their purity and strength we see satisfactory evidence of their ultimate triumph.

It was further, on motion of Mr. McLane, Resolved, That the efforts of the American Colonization Society to facilitate the ultimate emancipation and restoration of the black race to social and national independence, are highly honorable and judicious, and consistent with a strict respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States wherein the institution of slavery is sanctioned by municipal law.

And further, on motion of Mr. Maxwell, That the influence which the scheme of Africa colonization exerts to suppress the slave trade, to spread the English language, and to principles of republican government, and to open new markets for American products, and open new commerce, should commend it to the favorable consideration of the respective State Legislatures and of the General Government.

The National Intelligencer reports the meeting to have been very large, and all its proceedings to have been marked by deep interest.

This Colonization scheme was a small thing in its beginning, but it had a mustard-seed vitality in it, which is now fully manifesting itself. The world beholds on the west coast of Africa an independent Republic suddenly start into being, with its stable government, its well enacted laws, its regular and peaceful administration of justice, its schools, churches, militia and other evidences of prosperous national existence.

And in this new Republic it sees the power, which no nation has hitherto successfully exerted, though many have undertaken the noble work, of completely extirpating the horrible traffic in human beings which has for so many years been carried on between the west coast of Africa and parts of the American continent.

Let the true friends of the colored man continue their aid, by money and good words, to the colonization scheme. They can do neither more nor less than this. They can do neither more nor less than to see that the colored man is not his children so much good in any other way.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

MASACHUSETTS.—The message of Gov. Briggs to the Legislature, shows a prosperous state of things in the old Bay State.

The income in its Treasury during the year, was \$500,029, and the expenditures leave a balance of \$131,354 on hand. The resources of the Commonwealth on the 1st inst., consisting chiefly of railroad stock, amounted to \$1,651,744—which will pay all the State liabilities, and leave a balance of \$612,794 in favor of the State.

For the Examiner.

“KNOW THYSELF.”—This is the proposition of a wise man. But he is wiser still who can solve it. Who has ever made this attempt? Self is a mystery inscrutable, a depth unfathomable! “Who,” by searching, can find out? himself? How little do the wisest know about themselves! How often do the very best disclose to others, faults of which they are entirely ignorant.—Thus do men know most about everything else, except that about which they should know most. Perhaps in nothing do men show their ignorance of self more than by suffering themselves to be entirely influenced by motives that are wrong; when, at the same time, they feel that they are entirely free from such influences.—They ascribe their conduct to motives which are not the motives. The real manning is out of sight. These ostensible motives are like the barrel which includes the maiming of a watch. They do not put the machinery into motion, but only conceal the power that does.

T. H. C.

We now present to our readers the closing communication of Philos. While tendering to our friend our hearty thanks for his interesting and valuable articles, we cannot forbear expressing the hope that we may hear again and often from him.

Common Schools.—No. 3.

As there are always obstacles in the way to prevent the efficiency of any new system, so there will be to that of the Common School.—Not that the majority of the people will oppose the establishment of a respectable fund for the State generally, and the requirement of a certain tax in each county which shall be a minimum; but this will doubtless be barely sufficient to sustain the system in a nominal existence, while it will depend on the interest taken by the majority in each county, whether they will raise a sum sufficient to carry it to a high state of perfection. By referring to the report of the Board of Education for Massachusetts, it will be seen that some towns raise but little over two dollars per scholar, while others raise about eight, and yet all raise more than the law requires.

But it is not sufficient that the money be raised, and the teacher employed; the Common School is one of those democratic institutions, which requires the countenance and hearty support of the whole community to make it really efficient. It is said that “one sinner doeth much good”; so a small minority who are disposed to taunt and deride the Common School, will destroy much of the good which it would accomplish. If the influential part of the community, who are amply able to do so, still continue to patronize private schools, and to look down upon the others, as merely established for the “common herd”—as some who profess to be republicans have the hardihood to characterize those who gain a livelihood by honest labor; if such influences are supposed to operate to any great extent, the people will lose the educational spirit, and the school become a by-word and a reproach. In fact I believe there needs much more of the real educational spirit to be infused into the minds of all classes, before the best devised system can become really efficient.

And here suffer me to indulge a little in theory, which shall have its application in future legislation. To entitle our schools to the confidence of the public, we must have good teachers, and to make the labors of good teachers useful, the confidence and interest of the public must be enlisted with them. I believe the same course of policy may be made to secure both the one and the other. Kentucky, in organizing her system, has the experience of many States to guide her; let her select the best parts from all their systems. Normal schools, supported by the State for the education of teachers, have more than answered the expectations of their most sanguine advocates. Let Kentucky establish one which shall be the pride of her citizens, and an honor to her name; which shall give to those of her own citizens, or of other States, who wish to teach within her borders, the means of becoming thoroughly qualified at small expense to themselves. Teachers’ Institutes, held in different parts of the State, where all the teachers shall be, for the term of ten days or more under the instruction of practical teachers of great celebrity, and where the best talent of the country shall be assembled to enlighten and encourage both teachers and people on the subject of education, have proved abundantly successful where they have been tried.

These means, together with county superintendents, a State board, and perhaps auxiliary boards in the congressional districts, receiving their appointments from the people, but adding to their efficiency by a union in a central educational power, with an able secretary at their head, would soon have the effect, not only to give Kentucky a Common School system of which she might well be proud, but, what is still more, to make all her people proud of it.

Another obstacle in the way of rendering our Common Schools efficient, I approach with some delicacy; but believing as I do that it is one of the greatest obstacles, I cannot, as a lover of the human race, and particularly of the rising generation in Kentucky, leave it unnoticed; an obstacle which, wherever it has existed to any great extent, has prevented the diffusion of knowledge. I mean the institution of slavery. It is a somewhat significant fact, that, while every one of the free States of our Union has a system of free Common Schools more or less efficient, no one of the slaveholding States has such a system in general operation. I do not say that such a system cannot be maintained without emancipation; but the fact that it has not been done in any of the slaveholding States, is sufficient evidence that slavery presents a great obstacle. Besides, a glance at the state of society will explain it. Where the land is owned in large plantations, and cultivated by slaves, the residences of free inhabitants are frequently too much scattered to make such schools practicable. Again, the tendency to wide distinctions in society between those who labor and those who do not, tends very much to prevent both classes from taking an interest in the same means of education; and moreover, if the well educated, energetic, and laborious teacher receives less respect in the community than the hallow-pated dandy in finer cloth, young men of spirit will not enter upon the profession. Furthermore, it is found by experience, that those youths who are employed in some kind of labor during the intervals of their attendance upon school, will make much greater advancement, and take much greater interest in their studies, than those who have sought but play to engage in;

slavery is not in fact the wicked and oppressive system which it is believed to be at the north. Let us begin at home, every man at his own house, to do what alone God requires us to do; let us treat our slaves as Moses instructed the Jews to treat their slaves, (who, as ours are, were of another people, and not Jews,) and it would not be profane to say that when the slave and his temporal master appear at the bar of God, the latter will not be required to answer for the sin of having held the negro in bondage, but for the manner in which he dealt by him.

To those who take a superficial view of things it is a singular fact, that the friends of abolition in its different forms, with few exceptions, do not belong to those denominations of Christians who believe the Bible the most literally. Modern Philanthropy is not satisfied with the doctrines of the Bible; they are too hard for it. It will endeavor to show at another time, that this same modern philanthropy is always found to exist in association with a mental condition from which the friends of freedom and good government have nothing to hope. It is not because we would all our consciences to sleep, and avoid doing our duty as philanthropists and christians, that we now oppose the abolition of slavery in Kentucky. Apart from the various other considerations which forbid it, a feeling of some interest in the future welfare of the negro, with us one of the most worthy considerations of the day. We say that to change their present condition, either by setting them free among us, or causing them to be sold to the Southern States and sugar planters, so far as the negroes of Kentucky are concerned, would be doing our greatest injury we could possibly inflict upon them. If, as the Louisville Committee maintain, there will always be a need for some hundred thousand negroes in Kentucky, I affirm that the time may not be very far distant when our slaves will be so much improved that there will be no objection to liberating them, and allowing them to remain among us, which, if it could ever be done safely and without injury to either party would be a great desideratum.

I here present an extract from the Edinburgh Review, in confirmation as to what I have said of the condition of the negro race in Egypt when the Pyramids were built, and as to the effect of civilisation in improving him in a state of Slavery. It was not my intention to make but this short extract from the Edinburgh Review, but in thus summarily noticing the article referred to, I have only followed the example of Mr. Macaulay and other Reviewers, whose practice is to name a book and then not refer to it again. On my part, however, it was altogether unintentional. "The negro type is one which is not unfrequently cited as an example of the permanence of the physical characters of races. The existing Ethiopian physiognomy is said to agree precisely with the representations transmitted to us from the remotest periods, in those marvellous pictures, whose preservation in the tombs and temples of Egypt has revealed to us much of the inner life of one of the most anciently civilised nations of the world, and the physiognomy, it is further maintained, continues at present identically the same from parent to child, even where the transportation of a negro population to temperate climates and civilised associates (as in the United States) has entirely changed the external conditions of their existence. Now it is perfectly true that the negro races which have made no advance in civilisation, retain the promiscuous character even in temperate regions; and it is precisely what we should expect. But it is not true, when they have made any progress in civilisation, that they remain equally unaltered. * * * * *

"In regard to the transplanted negroes, it is obvious that the time which has elapsed since their removal, is as yet too short to expect any considerable alteration of racial configuration. Many of the negroes now living in the West India are natives of Africa, and a large proportion of the negro population, both there and in the United States, are removed by no more than one or two descents from African ancestors. But according to the concurrent testimony of distinguished observers, both in the West Indies and in the United States, an approximation in the negro physiognomy to the European model is progressively taking place, in instances in which, although there has been no intermixture of European blood, the influence of a higher civilisation has been powerfully exercised for a lengthened period. The case of negroes employed as domestic servants is particularly noticed.—Dr Hancock, of Guiana, even asserts that it is frequently not at all difficult to distinguish a negro of pure blood belonging to the Dutch portion of the colony, from another belonging to the English settlements, by the correspondence between the features and expression of each, and those which are characteristic of their respective masters. The alteration, too, is not confined to a change of form in the skull, or to the diminution of the projection of the upper jaw; but it is seen also in the general figure, and in the form of the soft parts, as the lips and the nose. And Mr. Lyell, "the Geologist," was assured, during his recent tour in America, by numerous radical men residing in the slave States, that a gradual approximation was taking place, in the configuration of the head and body of the negro, to the European model, each successive generation exhibiting an improvement in these respects. The change was most apparent in such as are brought into closest and most habitual contact with the whites, (as by domestic servitude) without any actual intermixture of races—a fact which the difference of complexion in the offspring would at once betray."—p. 229-30, *Edinburgh Review*.

Moses.

P. S.—The above was written when the Examiner of the 20th was received. The editors' explanation of the omission to print the typographical errors is entirely satisfactory. If they think that I intended to do them injustice they are under a mistake: It is not now worth while to make the corrections. In my next, I will notice the substance of the criticisms. M.

From the Louisville Courier.

Election of Public Officers.

FRANKFORT, JAN. 23—10 P. M.

STATE TREASURER—PUBLIC PRINTER—LIBRARIAN—LEGISLATIVE ASYLUM—FUNDERAL OF COMMONS—

JOSEPH HARRIS, &c.

MR. W. N. Haldeman.

The election of Public Officers took place to day, and I take the earliest moment to transmit to you the result by telegraph. The vote for Treasurer of the State, stood as follows:

First Ballot.

Richard C. Wintersmith,	57
R. E. Crump,	51
Samuel Todd,	28

Second Ballot.

R. E. Wintersmith,	65
R. E. Crump,	70
Wintersmith's majority,	15

and he was declared elected.

After the first ballot S. Todd's name was withdrawn.

For Public Printer the vote stood:

A. G. Hodges & Co.,	92
William Tanner,	43
Hodges & Co.'s majority,	49

For Commissioner of the Lunatic Asylum, F. Fendall, Esq., was unanimously elected.

The Legislature has unanimously resolved to attend the funeral of Commodore W. S. Harris, of the U. S. Navy, to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Commodore Harris was drowned last year at Tuspan Bay, Mexico, while gallantly doing his duty.

Correspondence of the Louisville Examiner.

Things in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24, 1849.

Gentlemen:—Within the fortnight that has passed since Ilast wrote you, many things have occurred here of interest in our social circles, which might bear relating to you and your readers. It is "a cardinal principle" with me, however, that a newspaper correspondent should never make his letters more than a column in length, and may, with propriety, curtail even twenty-five per cent. of this proportion. And within space thus circumscribed, I could not possibly give anything like a picture of the social occurrences of the fortnight.

A few of them, however, I must "make dash at." And first, let me say to you, and the lovers of sacred art in your city, that the concert of selections from the best of the living Oratorios, given by Madame Amblawowicz with the assistance of the choir of the Ninth-street Baptist Church, and several other amateur-draw together a very large number of persons and gave to all great satisfaction. Madame was in her best voice and her highest spirits, and sang her solos with remarkable beauty. The voice of an accomplished and lovable lady of Louisville, (who happened to be here on a visit and good-naturedly gave her assistance) heard most favorably in a duet with Madame Amblawowicz, and also in the choruses. "The lady" understands very well how to manage her truly excellent voice, and in some passages of the duet to which I refer, in the opinion of many good judges, fairly disputed the supremacy of the gifted and cultivated Amblawowicz. In the choruses were sixty-two vocalists, some instrumentalists, and they were well performed.

Since this entertainment, Madame A. has given the first of a series of three ballad concerts to a full audience. She gives the second one next Monday evening, and the third a few evenings thereafter. So that, as you see, we are not likely here to become discordant for the want of a sufficient supply of "the harmony of sweet sounds." But in addition to all this, we are, in about a fortnight, (or less) to have another sacred concert, to be given by Professor Victor Williams, (the devoted leader of the Baptist choir) who is to have the assistance of Madame Amblawowicz, and a number of very excellent amateurs. Would that the fair lady of your city, to whom I have referred above, could again be with us.

"There are times that will haunt us, though lonely
Our path be over mountain and sea,
There are looks that will haunt us, though only
When memory comes to be,"

and hers are of them.

At the close of her series of Ballad entertainments, I understand it is the intention of Madame Amblawowicz to visit Louisville for the purpose of giving one or two concerts there.—She is now fairly citizenised in Cincinnati—one of the jewels of our crown—and if we consent to part with her for a little time, you must treat her chivalrously, and see that "something good comes" of her visit, or we shall be compelled to lay an embargo upon her movements in the future.

The Typographical Society of this city celebrated the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, with a magnificent supper, at which occurred some of the most genuine flows of soul and flashes of wit that I have ever beheld. Since then, the proprietor of a new and splendid Restaurant here—THE AMERICAN—has given a supper to the editors of the city, which is spoken of as the most sumptuous affair. Some people seem to have a knack of being in good luck.

Last night the *National Reformer* of the city, gave their 5th banquet in College Hall.—About 1200 persons were present, to enjoy first the speaking, then the bountiful and excellent refreshments, then the dance.

Great preparations are making, I am told, for a grand dinner on Washington's birthday.—General Taylor, it is supposed, will be the city's guest at that time, and he will be a conspicuous object at the dinner.

Our last railroad meeting resolved, unanimously, to petition the legislature for authority on the part of the city to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the stock of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. The matter is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the city—but will carry.

In literature we have nothing new but the first issue of the Western Quarterly Review, which I suppose has ere this reached Louisville.

We are blessed now with most delightful winter weather.

Yours, &c. Q.

Col. George Croghan.

This distinguished officer died last evening from the effects of a disease resembling cholera, which he suffered to remain upon him for nearly two days before calling in medical assistance. He was attacked on Saturday, but paid no heed to his complaint till towards noon on Monday, when his symptoms became so distressing that medical aid was summoned, but no relief could be had from the most skillful and considerate physicians that attended him till nightfall. In the perfect possession of his faculties. When he felt the hand of death upon him, he gave directions as to the disposition of his body, with the greatest calmness, entrusted various messages with surrounding friends, and closed his eyes forever.

Col. Croghan was the son of Major William Croghan of the revolutionary war. His mother was the sister of the celebrated General George Rogers Clark, who overran the North Western Territory during the struggle for American independence, and achieved for the United States the title by conquest by which that immense tract of country, now subdivided into States and teeming with thrifty and hardy population, became a part of the American Union. Both upon the father and the mother's side he inherited the blood in the revolution.

Upon the breaking out of the last war, Col. Croghan entered the army. At the early age of nineteen he was sent to the army of General B. S. Sandusky. By this brilliant feat he inscribed his name upon the scroll of fame. He married and resigned his commission shortly after the peace. But during the administration of General Jackson he returned to the service with the commission of Inspector General, which was tendered to him by that illustrious commander. He held this office up to the time of his death. He was in his fifty-ninth year and leaves behind him a wife and family.

It is to be regretted that he would live through the day yesterday. It was the glorious Eighth of January, and as the booming of cannon would shake the chamber of death, thoughts of the olden time would come over him, and he would straighten himself in honor of the expiring hero. Towards evening he weakened as the moments wasted. He struggled through the night closed upon the earth. The military had fired their last salute in honor of the expiring hero. Sandusky was dust.—N. O. Picayune, 9th inst.

Colored Men in Paris.

Robert Walsh, in one of his letters to Littell Living Age, writes:

The black man—the ebony—in the delegation of the Antilles, who sits in the center of the Montagnards in the Assembly, was the servant of a white-general resident in the capital. An intimate acquaintance of the master told me, a few days ago, that the representative had not resigned his domestic post, whether from personal attachment or from political motives. He was asked, therefore, for either. A gentleman from New Orleans, on a visit to Paris, relates to me that, about a fortnight since, while seated in a side box of the first tier of the grand opera, he distinguished a colored family in the balcony opposite the box in which he sat. He was so struck by the sight, that he recognized, discolored him, and was about to come round to him by the lobby. A feeling natural to a Southern American, induced him to prefer that the interview should be in the box which he occupied. He met the visitor in the lobby; the latter grasped his hand, and reminded him that he had been in tallor New Orleans. "I retired," he added, "with a good property; you are well settled here; that's my boy, unless that you shall be here, I shall be in your next number."

[illegible]

The meeting of Southern members of Congress, held last evening in the Senate chamber, was attended by some eighty or ninety members. The meeting refused to admit the presence of Mr. Calhoun, who had been invited by Mr. Calhoun, was read, and was sustained as has been heretofore stated.

The debate, on various motions, was continued until after 12 o'clock, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Sumner, and Johnson, Daniel McLean, Stephen Rusk, Thompson, Miles Houston and others participated.

"It will be most unfortunate for the South if this meeting was ever held if unanimity should not be finally effected. That of last night was so harmonious as to expect it in truth there were some from northern slave States whose feelings might with propriety have been taken from the meeting. They feel not the same hostility of interest as those from more southern States."

On the introduction of the report, a motion was made by Mr. Clayton to lay it on the table took no further action. It was made to test the power of the majority. The vote was 35, against it about 30. Those in favor of laying on the table were nearly all whigs.

The powerful influence of the report was sustained by Mr. Toombs, of Georgia. He thought Congressional legislation was necessary to authorize slavery in the new territories. The doctrine of non-interference of Congress could neither extend nor restrict slavery.

Mr. Toombs proposed no amendment, and it was evident that he was opposed to any action by the House. In reply to the report was responded by Mr. Thompson, in reference to what he would take if Congress refused to pass necessary laws, or should enact the provision. He went into a short argument, to show that the South could take their slaves into California and New Mexico, and that they would be protected by acts of legislation, to protect this property and put it on the same footing with other property. He required no law of Congress to authorize slavery there.

Mr. Colburn was calm and dispassionate, and his earnest appeals to the South for unanimity, is represented as using language replete with eloquence.

The course taken by the Texas delegation, was unexpected. Mr. Rusk read two resolutions, one of which was referred to the committee on things decisive. Gen. Houston also lukewarmly in the cause, and Mr. Stephens is unquestionably opposed to any action.

In reply to the South, supposed to be anxious of Northern popularity and future promotion may be regarded as adverse to taking any action. There is one exception. Mr. Calhoun, always ambitious, and that of the reputation of people. Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, made some eloquent remarks, and exhorted the South to be united. It suggested that the address should be made to the whole Union.

He has been placed on the committee in place of Mr. Stephens, who begged to be excused from seeing the bill.

Mr. Stephens was one of the eight Southern members who was opposed to Mr. Clayton's compromise of last session, as yielding too much to the North. His position was strengthened by the Supreme Court, some seem to think incumbent on him to insist on a better remedy.

The report was recommended to the same committee and all the amendments of the House suggested in the meeting, and the meeting finally adjourned to Monday next. A motion, made by Mr. Sumner, to amend the report, having been decided upon by very decided majority.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18, S. P. M.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, Mr. Breese, pursuant to previous notice, obtained leave to introduce a bill which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It related to making contracts for the sale of land, and Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution which was unanimously carried, called for the contracts made for the carrying of the mail in foreign countries. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Cameron's resolution, requesting the Secretary of War report in reference to the Cherokee land claim. Mr. Davis moved to postpone the bill till the following day. The Government in Minnesota, which was debated and finally postponed. The remainder of the session being devoted to the private calendar, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House Mr. Burt, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the recognition of the American flag in the Territories, which was laid over. Mr. Vinton moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Diplomatic bill, which was agreed to. Mr. Sumner moved to amend the bill, so that the flag in the Navy. Mr. Houston, of Delaware, moved an amendment, which was agreed to, providing \$4000 for furniture for the President's house.

SENATE.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Douglas's Minnesota Territorial bill was discussed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, "The Foreign bill."

Mr. Dixon offered an amendment for the transportation of Newspapers within thirty miles. Very strong opposition was offered to the amendment.

Messrs. Cameron and Allen favored the amendment, and after some discussion the subject was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Atchison Mr. Sumner withdrew his amendment, and at the same time therein they adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dent submitted a resolution which was considered and referred to the committee on Judiciary and related to the enactment of such measures as should be necessary to prevent the transportation of gold from California to foreign countries.

A petition from Murphy Gray proposing to purchase Washington's papers, was read and referred.

On motion the House went into committee of the Whole, on the bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to settle claims, and after some time spent therein the committee rose.

Hughes moved to amend the bill, so that Ways and Means, reported back the deficiency bill with the Senate's amendments, which was adopted.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22, S. P. M.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour, and prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Slater.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

The Vice President laid before the Senate communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to commerce and navigation in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Dix, 5,900 copies were ordered printed.

Mr. Dix presented a resolution of instruction from New York, favoring the prohibition of slavery in the new territories, and restoring the Territory.

Mr. Sumner moved to lay it on the table to be printed.

Mr. Rusk moved its reference to the judiciary committee, and said that he considered it as an insolent memorial. Mr. Dickinson remarked that he desired to give the subject a fair hearing.

Rusk, opposed Mr. Dickinson's motion. Mr. Yule, of Ohio, interposed Mr. Yule, and said he believed that there was a plan on foot to dissolve the Union. Mr. King, said he did not think proper to discuss the matter.

Mr. Sumner, Messrs. Butler and Berrien held similar views. Jeff. Davis remarked that he could treat the paper respectfully, as its incendiary character was admitted. Mr. Sumner replied. He pronounced them as nothing but a tissue of falsehoods. Mr. Foote, remarked that he would defend the Southern institutions at all hazards.

Some further debate was had, when the motion to print was put and carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at the usual hour, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

The journal of Saturday was read.

A bill was passed granting to Daniel Drake Hughes, \$2,000, and two millions of land, for services in the Mexican war.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into committee of the whole, upon the civil and diplomatic bills, and after some discussion, sundry amendments offered and adopted.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, presented the credentials of Mr. Butler, re-elected Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition asking Congress to interfere for the release of Americans imprisoned in the island of Cuba, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which was considered and agreed to, calling upon the President to inform respecting such imprisonment.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend the bill, for the right way for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad through the State of Alabama; the subject was finally laid over informally.

John Meade made a personal explanation in answer to Judge McLean's card published in the Morning National Intelligencer, which was purely a political character.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House engaged the remainder of the day in Committee of the Whole upon the appropriation bill and amendment, appropriating \$150,000 to finish the Patent Office, which was adopted by a vote of 100 yeas and 23 nays. The outstanding bounty law scrip, was carried over to the House and adjourned.

Mr. Calhoun's address which was defeated last night in committee, was finally adopted by Southern Caucus by yeas 32, nays 19. It is reported that Calhoun has been elected Senator in the State of Michigan.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24—8 P. M.
SENATE.
The civil and diplomatic bill was received in the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.
The Committee on Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Henry O'Reilly for impeaching Judge Utter for prohibiting telegraphing.
The California bill was then debated until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Sundry petitions and memorial were presented and referred to the proper committees.
Mr. Ficklin presented the resolution adopted by the Legislature of Illinois in favor of the prohibition of slavery in Wisconsin, which was ordered to be printed.
The Senate bill for establishing the Minnesota lottery was referred to the Committee on Territories.
Mr. Hunt moved a consideration of the bill tending the Revenue lands over California, which was referred to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed.
The House resolved itself into the committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, for consideration of the Army Bill, which was debated until adjournment.

The Southern Caucus—Berrien's Report adopted in place of Calhoun's. Whole upon the appropriation bill. General Reports Confirmed—Anarchy in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25, 8 P. M.
The Delegates to the Southern Caucus have unanimously substituted Berrien's address in place of Calhoun's. It is legal in its character and merits.

Letters have been received by the State Department, dated Monterey, Nov. 16th, which contain previous accounts of the inextinguishable conflict between the United States and the anarchy prevailing to a great extent, and that it is even among his own officers, some of whom have deserted from the United States. Several seamen have deserted from the Naval vessels, most of which are now short handed. Lieutenant Larkin reports having seen lumps of gold weighing 10 to 15 pounds, and some of 25 pounds. Provisional measure, and board is \$4 per day. Washington per dozen.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.
IN SENATE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1849.
A message from the Governor was communicated to the Senate, in relation to the nomination of John A. Crittenden for re-appointment as Marshal of the Chancery Court of Louisville, and Thos. B. Hancock to be Sheriff of Henry county. Nominations advised and confirmed.

The committee of the Whole, on the Southern Bank bill was discharged; an amendment was offered by Mr. Boyd, and
On motion of Mr. Grey, the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned for Friday, when the amendment was ordered to be printed.
Mr. McMillan reported a bill for the incorporation of the Maysville Gas Light Company passed.
Mr. Hobbs reported a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company.
Mr. Hobbs explained the object of the bill, its design being to enable the Company to borrow a sum of money, that they may at once purchase iron, which can now be had at a greatly reduced price.
The bill was ordered to be printed, and on the order of the day for Monday.
Mr. Hobbs reported a bill to charter the Kentucky Insurance Company; referred to committee on Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1849.
Mr. McLarnin reported a bill further to provide for the erection of the 2d Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, and the committee of the Whole for Thursday next.
Mr. Spurr offered a resolution instructing the Kentucky Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the continued use of a purchase of water-rotted hemp for the use of the Navy, and to cause to be issued and carried off at the Navy Yard, at Memphis, Tennessee, proving the policy of purchasing hemp in small quantities, &c.
Resolved, requiring the resolutions to lay on the table one day being dispensed with, they were unanimously adopted.
Mr. Towles offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary, and the said committee is hereby instructed to prepare and bring in a bill to confer upon the said committee, the power to legislate, without the Chancery, jurisdiction in applications and petitions for divorce, in all cases wherever the Courts, in the exercise of a sound discretion, shall deem it expedient to be granted, and in such cases, making decrees and orders as to distribution of the property, and the maintenance and custody of the children as may be just and equitable.
Mr. Robertson offered the following resolution which lay over one day:
Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That special legislation divorcing husband and wife is both impolitic and unnecessarily expensive to the Commonwealth, and that the Legislature should not consent of both parties, necessarily involves exercise of the judicial function prohibited by Constitution, to the Legislative department.
Resolved, That in all cases where an application for divorce in which both parties do not concur, such application should be referred to the judicial department, to which it properly belongs, and that the Legislature should not legislate further in any such cases.
Mr. Holton—leave—a bill to incorporate the Louisville and Bardonia Turnpike Road.
Also—offered a resolution instructing the committee on Internal Improvements to inquire the expediency of allowing steamboats and Green rivers during high water, so that the were not used, free of toll; adopted.
Also—offered a resolution to repeal the road of Jefferson county; referred.
Also—leave—a bill to abolish capital punishment; referred.
(The preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Evans were read over one day, and laid on our external columns.)
Mr. M. Stewart—reported a bill to incorporate the Louisville and Red River Railroad Company, read and passed.
Mr. Hite offered a resolution instructing committee on Internal Improvements, to inquire the expediency of allowing steamboats and tolls on the Louisville and Bardonia Turnpike Road; adopted.
Also—a resolution in relation military affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing masters, except one for the purpose of assisting the Government in the war against Mexico.
Mr. Jefferson—leave—a bill to charter the Maysville Gas Light Company.
Also—leave—a bill to incorporate the Maysville Gas Light Company.
Mr. Huston offered a resolution asserting that was the wish of the people, that the Convention should submit the result of its action to the people for ratification or rejection. Adopted.

MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1849.
IN SENATE.
Mr. Smith, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the benefit of the Louisville and Portland Railroad, 150 copies ordered to be printed.
Mr. Grey, from a select committee, reported a bill appropriating \$30,000, to be expended in the purchase of the Louisville and Portland Railroad, under order for Monday, the 29th inst.
The Senate went into committee of the Whole on the bill to amend an act modifying the act of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves so as to allow citizens of the State to import slaves for their own use, on which there was discussion of some length.
Mr. Johnson, from the committee on Internal Improvements, proposed earlier action than has been customary in regard to reporting appropriation bill.
Mr. Hobbs offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on Religion be instructed hereafter to report against all applications for divorce referred to them, where the application has been made under the existing laws of the State.
A substitute was offered by Mr. Boyd, which was rejected, when the original resolution was adopted and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
In the House but little business of general interest was transacted. After some discussion the Senate resolution fixing the 1st of February for the opening of the session was adopted.
The Senate resolution authorizing Messrs. J. Finnell and Wm. Tanner to employ a corps of assistants for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the Convention, came up at this time, referred to committee on Ways and Means.
The Senate resolution directing the committee on Banks, to report on the subject of currency, at this time, and was concurred in.

LCapt. Wm. Littlejohn, of the steamer Kelp, died at N. Orleans, on the 3d inst., of

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LITERARY EXAMINER.

First Memories.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

How thrills once more the lengthening chain
Of memory at the thought of these
Old days which long in dust have lain,
Old dreams come thronging back again,
And boyhood lives in me;
I feel its glow upon my cheek,
Its fullness of the heart and mine,
As when I learned to hear the speak,
Or raised my doubtful eyes to thine.

I hear again thy low replies,
I feel thy arm within my own,
And timidly again arise
The fringed lids of hazel eyes
With soft brown tresses overgrown,
And memories of sweet summer eve,
Of moonlit ways and willow way,
Of stars and flowers, and dewy leaves,
And smiles and tears more dear than they.

Ere this thy quiet eye hath smiled,
My picture of thy youth to see,
When half a woman, half a child,
Thy very artlessness beguiled,
And folly's self seemed wise in me;
I too can smile, when'er 'er that hour
The lights of memory backward stream,
Yet feel the while that manhood's power
Is vainlier than my boyhood's dream.

Years have passed on, and left their trace
Of graver care and deeper thought,
And unto me the calm, cold face
Of manhood, and to thee, the grace
Of woman's smile and beauty brought,
On life's rough path, for blame and praise,
The school-boy's name has widely flown;
Thine, in the green and quiet ways
Of unobtrusive goodness known.

And wider yet in thought and deed,
Our still diverging paths incline;
Thine, the Geneva's sternest creed,
Of woman's smile and beauty brought,
The Yorkshire peasant's simple line;
For thee, the priestly rite and prayer,
And holy day and solemn psalm;
For me, the silent reverence, when
My brethren gather, slow and calm.

Yet hath thy spirit left on me
An impress Time has never out,
And something of myself in thee,
A shadow of the past, I see
Lingering e'er thy way about;
Not wholly can the heart unlearn
That lesson of thy life's hours,
Nor yet has Time's dull footsteps worn
To common dust that path of flowers.

From the New York Evening Post.
The Haunted Man, and the Ghost's Bargain.

A FANCY FOR CHRISTMAS TIME.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

By far the largest share of Mr. Dickens's admirers will be disappointed with this story, for, as if determined to give prominence to its moral, he has shied off and retreated, if we may use the expression, that inimitable humor, and those felicities of style and of fancy which constitute the engrossing attraction of his previous works. He seems to have chosen his moral, and then to have planned and written a story to illustrate it. Of course, therefore, as a story, it lacks flexibility and naturalness occasionally, and its characters lack the personality which belongs in common to most of the creations of Dickens and of Shakespeare. Whether, however, the enjoyment which this is calculated to give will be less than his previous works of the same dimensions have been accustomed to yield, will depend more, perhaps, upon the mental and moral constitution of the reader, than upon anything else. The moral of the book is a profound one, and when recognized by the reader, he will inevitably be delighted with the skill with which it is presented, but if it be not appreciated fully, the book will be considered heavy, inartistic and purposeless.

Without designing to diminish the interest of the reader by revealing the plot of the story, we will take the chance of interesting some who may not see the book, by giving a brief sketch of the author's purpose and the process by which he has elaborated it.

It was the aim of the book to show how large a share of our happiness and comfort in life we derive from the remembrance of our sorrows, our wrongs, and our privations, and the wretchedness which would follow the erasure of those experiences, both to the victim, and the circle in which he moved.

The hero of the story, if it may be said to have any, around whom the sentiment of the book revolves, is Mr. Redlaw, the chemist, who, neglected in youth, by his parents, and miserably poor, had striven and suffered until he had hewed out knowledge from the mine where it was buried, as he says, and made rugged steps thereof for his worn feet to rest and rise on.

"No mother's self-denying love, no father's counsel aided me," he says. "A stranger came into my father's place when I was but a child, and I was early an alien from my mother's heart. My parents, at the best, were of that sort whose care soon ends, and whose duty is soon done; as birds do theirs; and, if they do well, claim the merit, and, if ill, the pity."

In his struggle through life, he experienced the treachery of friends, and the bitterness of those sorrows which follow irremediable calamity. And at the time when he is introduced to the reader, he is brooding over all these miseries, which his memory preserved with fatal fidelity. A phantom which unnecessarily complicates the machinery of the story, and is more, by the reflection of his misanthropic reflections, arrays before him all of the past that could make memory seem a curse to him, and he prays to forget his sorrow, his wrong, and his trouble.

"I have the power," said the phantom, "to cancel their remembrance—to leave but very faint, confused traces of them, that will die out soon." "Say! Is it done?"

"Say!" cried the haunted man, arresting by a terrified gesture the uplifted hand, "I tremble with distrust and doubt of you, and the dim fens you cast upon me deepens into a nameless horror I can hardly bear. I would not deprive myself of any kindly reflection, or any sympathy that is good for me, or others. What shall I lose if I assent to this? What else shall pass from my remembrance?"

"No knowledge, no result of study; nothing but the intertwined chain of feelings and associations, each in turn dependent on, and nourished by, the banished recollections.—Those will go."

"Are they so many?" said the haunted man, reflecting in alarm.

"They have been wont to show themselves in the fire, in music, in the wind, in the dead stillness of the night, in the revolving years," returned the phantom, scornfully.

"In nothing else?"

"The phantom held its peace. But, having stood before him, silent, for a little while, it moved towards the fire, then stopped.

"Decide! I said, 'before the opportunity is lost!'"

"A moment! I call Heaven to witness," said the agitated man, "that I have never been a hater of my kind—never morose, indifferent or hard, to anything around me. If, living here alone, I have made too much of all that was and might have been, and too little of what is, the evil, I believe, has fallen on me, and not on others. But, if there were poison in my body, should I not, possessed of antidotes, and knowledge how to use them, use them? If there be poison on my mind, and through this fearful shadow I can cast it out, shall I not cast it out?"

"Say," said the spectre, "is it done?"

"A moment longer!" he answered, hurriedly. "I would forget it if I could! Have I thought that, alone, or has it been the thought of thousands upon thousands, generation after generation? All human memory is fraught with sorrow and trouble. My memory is as the memory of other men, but other men have not this choice. Yes, I close the bargain. Yes! I WILL forget my sorrow, wrong, and trouble!"

"Say," said the spectre, "is it done?"

"It is!"

"It is. And take this with you, man whom I here renounce! The gift that I have given, you shall give again, go where you will. Without recovering yourself the power that you have yielded up, you shall henceforth destroy its like in all whom you approach. Your wisdom has discovered that the memory of sorrow, wrong, and trouble is the lot of all mankind, and that mankind would be the happier, in its other memories without it. Go! Be its benefactor! Free from such remembrance, from this hour carry involuntarily the blessing of such freedom with you. Its diffusion is inseparable and inalienable from you. Go! Be happy in the good you have won and in the good you do!"

The chemist is scarcely endowed with his fatal gift before he is required to illustrate its consequences. Before he has recovered from the surprise incident to his change of heart, he hears a shrill cry, as of one who had lost the way.

"He looked confusedly upon his hands and limbs, as if to be assured of his identity, and then shouted in reply, loudly and wildly: for there was a strangeness of terror upon him, as if he too were lost.

"The cry responded, and being nearer, he caught up the lamp, and raised a heavy curtain in the wall, by which he was accustomed to pass into and out of the theatre where he lectured, which adjoined his room. Associated with youth and animation, and a high amplitude of faces, which his entrance caused to interest in a moment, it was a ghastly place when all this life was faded out of it, and stared upon him like an emblem of Death.

"Hallo!" he cried. "Hallo! This way! Come to the light!" When, as he held the curtain with one hand, and with the other raised the lamp and tried to pierce into the gloom that filled the place, something rushed past him into the room like a wild cat, and crouched down in a corner.

"What is it?" he said hastily.

He might have asked "What is it?" even had he seen it well, as presently he did, when he stood looking at it, gathered up in its corner.

A bundle of tatters, held together by a hand, in size and form almost an infant's, but in its greedy, desperate little clutch, a bad old man's. A face rounded and smothered by some half dozen years, but pinched and twisted by the experience of a life. Bright eyes, but not youthful. Naked feet, beautiful in their childish delicacy—ugly in the blood and dirt that cracked upon them. A baby savage, a young monster, a child who had never been a child, a creature who might live to take the outward form of man, but who, within, would live and perish as a mere beast.

Used, already, to be worried and hunted like a beast, the boy crouched down as he was looked at, and looked back again, and interposed his arm to ward off the expected blow.

"'I'll bite,' he said, 'if you hit me!'"

The time had been, and not many minutes since, when such a sight as this would have wrung the Chemist's heart. He looked upon it now, coldly, but with a heavy effort to remember something—he did not know what—he asked the boy what he did there, and whence he came.

"Where's the woman?" he replied. "I want to find the woman."

"Who?"

"The woman. Her that brought me here, and set me by the large fire. She was so long gone that I went to look for her, and lost myself. I don't want you. I want the woman."

He made a spring so suddenly to get away, that the dull sound of his naked feet upon the floor was near the curtain, when Redlaw caught him by his rags.

"Come! you let me go!" muttered the boy, struggling, and clenching his teeth. "I've done nothing to you. Let me go, will you, to the woman?"

"That is not the way. There is a nearer one," said Redlaw, detaining him, in the same blank effort to remember some association that ought, of right, to bear upon this monstrous object. "What is your name?"

"Got none."

"Where do you live?"

"Live! What's that?"

The boy shook his hair from his eyes to look at him for a moment, and then, twisting round his legs and wrestling with him, broke again into his repetition of "You let me go, will you? I want to find the woman."

The Chemist led him to the door. "This way," he said, looking at him still confusedly, but with repugnance and avoidance, growing out of his coldness, "I'll take you to her."

The sharp eyes in the child's head, wandering round the room, lighted on the table where the remnants of the dinner were.

"Give me some of that!" he said, covetously.

"Has she not fed you?"

"I shall be hungry again to-morrow, shan't I? Ain't I hungry every day?"

Finding himself released, he bounded at the table like some small animal of prey, and hugging to his breast bread and meat, and his own rags, all together, said:

"There! Now take me to the woman!"

As the Chemist, with a new-born dislike to touch him, sternly motioned him to follow, and was going out of the door he trembled and stopped.

"The gift that I have given, you shall give again, go where you will!"

"The phantom's words were blowing in the wind, and the wind blew chill upon him.

"'I'll not go there to-night,' he murmured, faintly, 'I'll go no where to-night. Boy, straight down this long-arched passage, and past the great dark door into the yard—you will see the fire shining on a window there.'

"The woman's fire?" inquired the boy.

He nodded, and the naked feet had sprung away. He came back with his lamp, locked his door hastily, and sat down in his chair, covering his face like one who was frightened at himself.

For now he was, indeed, alone. Alone, alone.

The Chemist is next introduced to the various personages of the story, all of whom, however, are first introduced to the reader, in the enjoyment of entire happiness and contentment, consecrated by the warmest domestic attachments.

The following description of the Tetterby family before the hard and appalling spirit of selfishness had been imparted to it by the changed Chemist, is in Dickens's best style, and

lays the foundation for a striking contrast, of which he afterwards avails himself.

A small man sat in a small parlor, partitioned off from a small shop by a small screen, patted all over with small scraps of newspapers. In company with the small man was almost any amount of small children who may please to name—at least it seemed so; they made, in that very limited sphere of action, such an imposing effect, in point of numbers.

Of these small fry, two had, by some strong machinery, been got into bed in a corner, where they might have reposed snugly enough in the sleep of innocence, but for a constitutional propensity to keep awake, and also to scuffle in and out of bed. The immediate occasion of these predatory dashes at the waking world, was the construction of an oyster shell wall in the corner, by two other youths of tender age; on which fortification the two in bed made harassing descents (like those accused Picts and Scots who beleaguered the early historical studies of most young Britons) and then withdrew to their own territory.

In addition to the stir attendant on these inroads, and the retorts of the invaded, who pursued holy, and made lunges at the bed-clothes under which the marauders took refuge, another little boy, in another little bed, contributed his mite of confusion to the family stock, by casting his boots upon the waters, in other words, by launching these and several small objects, inoffensive in themselves, though of hard substance considered as missiles, at the disturbers of his repose—who were not slow to return these compliments.

Besides which, another little boy—the biggest there, but still little—was tottering to and fro, bent on one side, and considerably affected in his knees by the weight of a large baby, which he was supposed, by a fiction that obtains sometimes in sanguine families, to be hushing to sleep. But oh! the inexhaustible regions of contemplation and watchfulness into which this baby's eyes were then only beginning to compose themselves to stare, over his unconscious shoulder!

It was a very Moloch of a baby, on whose insatiable altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up to a daily sacrifice. Its personality may be said to have consisted in its never being quiet, in any one place, for five consecutive minutes, and never going to sleep when required. "Tetterby's baby" was as well known in the neighborhood as the postman or the pot-boy.

It roved from door-step to door-step in the arms of little Johnny Tetterby, and lagged heavily at the rear of troops of juveniles who followed the Tumblers or the Monkey, and came up, all on one side, a little too late for everything that was attractive, from Monday morning until Saturday night. Wherever childhood congregated to play, there was little Moloch appearing Johnny flag and toil. Wherever Johnny desired to stay, little Moloch became fractious, and would not remain. Whenever Johnny wanted to go out, Moloch was asleep, and must be watched. Whenever Johnny wanted to stay at home, Moloch was awake, and must be taken out. Yet Johnny was verily persuaded that it was a faultless baby, without its peer in the realm of England, and was quite content to catch meek glimpses of things in general from behind its skirts, or over its limp flagging bonnet, and to go staggering about with it like a very little porter with a very large parcel, which was not directed to any body, and could never be delivered any where.

Tetterby himself, however, in his little parlor, as already mentioned, having the presence of a young family impressed upon his mind in a manner too clamorous to be disregarded, or to comport with the quiet perusal of a newspaper, laid down his paper, wheeled, in his distraction, a few times round the parlor, like an undecided carrier pigeon, made an ineffectual rush at one or two flying little figures in bed-gowns, skinned past him, and then, bearing suddenly down upon the only unoffending member of the family, boxed the ears of little Moloch's nurse.

"You bad boy!" said Mr. Tetterby, "haven't you any feeling for your poor father after the fatigues and anxieties of a hard winter's day, since five o'clock in the morning, but you must wister his rest, and cor- rude his latest intelligence, with your vicious tricks! Isn't it enough, sir, that your brother Dolphus is toiling and moiling in the fog and cold, and you rolling in the lap of luxury with—a baby, and everything you can wish for?" said Mr. Tetterby, heaping this up as a great climax of blessings, "but you must make a wilderness of home, and maniacs of your parents! Must you, Johnny? Hey!" At each in- terruption, Mr. Tetterby made a feint of boxing his ears again, but thought better of it, and held his hand.

"Oh, father!" whimpered Johnny, "when I wasn't doing anything, I'm sure, but taking such care of Sally, and getting her to sleep. Oh, father!"

"I wish my little woman would come home!" said Mr. Tetterby, relenting and repenting, "I only wish my little woman would come home! I ain't fit to deal with 'em. They make my head go round, and get the better of me. Oh, Johnny! Isn't it enough that your dear mother has provided you with that sweet sister?" indicating Moloch. "Isn't it enough that you were seven boys before, without a ray of gal, and that your mother went through what she did go through, on purpose that you might all of you have a little sister, but you must so behave yourself as to make any head swim?"

Softening more and more, as his own tender feelings and those of his injured son were worked on, Mr. Tetterby concluded by embracing him, and immediately breaking away to catch one of the real delinquents. A reasonable good start occurring, he succeeded, after a short but smart run, and some rather severe cross-country work under and over the bedsteads, and in and out among the intricacies of the chairs, in capturing this infant, whom he condignly punished, and bore to bed. This example had a powerful, and apparently mesmerizing influence on him of the boots, who instantly fell into a deep sleep, though he had been, but a moment before, broad awake, and in the highest possible feather. Nor was it lost upon the two young architects, who retired to bed, in an adjoining closet, with great privacy and speed. The com- mende of the Intercepted One also shrinking into his nest with similar discretion. Mr. Tetterby, when he paused for breath, found himself unexpectedly in a scene of peace.

"My little woman herself," said Mr. Tetterby, wiping his forehead, "could hardly have done it better! I only wish my little woman had had it to do, I do indeed!"

Mr. Tetterby sought upon his screen for a passage appropriate to be impressed upon his children's minds on the occasion, and read the following:

"It is an undoubted fact, that all remarkable men have had remarkable mothers,

and have respected them in after-life as their best friends." "Think of your own remarkable mother, my boys," said Mr. Tetterby, "and know her value while she is still among you."

He sat down again in his chair by the fire, and composed himself, cross-legged, over his newspaper.

"Let anybody, I don't care who it is, get out of bed again," said Tetterby, as a general proclamation, delivered in a very soft, hearted manner, "and astonishment will be the portion of that respected contemporary!" which expression Mr. Tetterby selected from his screen. "Johnny, my child, take care of your only sister, Sally, for she's the brightest gem that ever sparkled on your early brow."

Johnny sat down on a little stool, and devotedly crushed himself beneath the weight of Moloch.

"Ah, what a gift that baby is to you, Johnny," said his father, "and how thankful you ought to be! 'It is not generally known, Johnny,' he was now referring to the screen again, 'but it is a fact, ascertained by accurate calculations, that the following immense per centage of babies never attain to two years old; that is to say—"

"Oh, don't, father, please!" cried Johnny. "I can't bear it, when I think of Sally."

Mr. Tetterby desisting, Johnny, with a profound sense of his trust, wiped his eyes, and hushed his sister.

"Your brother, Dolphus," said his father, poking the fire, "is late to-night, Johnny, and will come home like a lump of ice. What's got your precious mother?"

"Here's mother and Dolphus, too, father!" exclaimed Johnny, "I think."

"You're right," returned his father, listening. "Yes, that's the footstep of my little woman."

The process of induction, by which Mr. Tetterby had come to the conclusion that his wife was a little woman, was his own secret. She would have made two editions of herself very easily. Considered as an individual, she was very remarkable for being robust and portly; but considered with reference to her husband, her dimensions became magnificent. Nor did they assume a less imposing proportion, when studied with reference to the size of her seven sons, who were but diminutive. In the case of Sally, however, Mrs. Tetterby had asserted herself, at last, as nobody knew better than the victim Johnny, who weighed and measured that exacting idol every hour in the day.

Mrs. Tetterby, who had been marketing, and carried a basket, threw back her bonnet and shawl, and sitting down, fatigued, commanded Johnny to bring his sweet charge to her straightway for a kiss. Johnny having complied, and gone back to his stool, and again crushed himself, Master Adolphus Tetterby, who had by this time unwound his torso out of a prismatic comforter, apparently interminable, requested the same favor. Johnny having again complied, and again crushed himself, Mr. Tetterby, struck by a sudden thought, preferred the same claim on his own parental part. The satisfaction of this desire completely exhausted the sacrifice, who had hardly breath enough left to get back to his stool, crush himself again, and pant at his relations.

"Whatever you do, Johnny," said Mrs. Tetterby, shaking her head, "take care of her, or never look your mother in the face again."

"Nor your brother," said Adolphus.

"Nor your father, Johnny," added Mr. Tetterby.

Johnny, much affected by this conditional renunciation of him, looked down at Moloch's eyes to see that they were all right, so far, and skillfully patted her back, (which was uppermost), and rocked her with his foot.

"Are you wet, 'Dolphus, my boy?" said his father. "Come and take my chair, and dry yourself."

"No, father, thankee," said Adolphus, smoothing himself down with his hands, "I ain't very wet, I don't think. Does my face shine much, father?"

"Well, it does look waxy, my boy," returned Mr. Tetterby.

While this simple but affectionate family are thus in the full enjoyment of each other's society, the chemist knocks at the door to inquire for a sick person residing in the same building. He is admitted, and is shown up the stairs to the room of the person he sought. As he reached the top he stopped and looked down.

"But when he reached the top he stopped and looked down. The wife was standing in the same place, twisting her ring round and round upon her finger. The husband, with his head bent forward on his breast, was musing heavily and sullenly. The children, still clustering about the mother, gazed timidly after the visitor, and nestled together when they saw him looking down."

"Come!" said the father, roughly, "There's enough of this. Get to bed here!"

"The place is inconvenient and small enough," the mother added, "without you—Get to bed."

The little brood, scared and sad, crept away; little Johnny and the baby lagging last. The mother, glancing contemptuously round the sordid room, and toying from her fragments of meal, stopped on the threshold of her task of cleaning the table, and sat down, pondering idly and dejectedly. The father betook himself to the chimney-corner, and impatiently raking the small fire together, bent over it as if he would monopolize it all. They did not interchange a word.

The Chemist, paler than before, stole upward like a thief; looking back upon the change below, and dreading equally to go on or return.

He produced the same effect upon all the persons he came in contact with. He enters a room where an aged father attended by one of his sons is visiting another son, whose vice and abandoned habits had brought him prematurely to his death bed. The father and son had been offering to the dying man such consolation as that charity of the affections which beareth all things, only knows how to give. The change wrought upon the previously sympathizing father and brother is portrayed with frightfulness, but we are compelled to omit the scene though it was marked to be extracted.

In broad contact with the chemist is Mrs. Williams, or Milly, as she is called, who represents the sunnier side of humanity, who derives from her afflictions exalting hopes and enlarged sympathies, who complains of nothing, but is radiant with goodness and beneficence.—She is avoided by the chemist, who dreads to poison the happiness of such an angel. She is employed to restore the chemist and those whom his dreadful gift had rendered miserable. The influence of her presence is beautifully portrayed, and sets out the misanthropic selfishness of the chemist with frightful distinctness. Her view of the offices of sorrow and affliction she touchingly exemplifies in her reply to the following remark from her husband:

"It happens all for the best, Milly dear, no doubt," said Mr. Williams, tenderly, "that we have no children of our own; and yet

I sometimes wish you had one to love and cherish. Our little dead child that you built such hopes upon, and that never breathed the breath of life—it has made you quite like, Milly."

"I am very happy in the recollection of it, William dear," she answered. "I think of it every day."

"I was afraid you thought of it a good deal."

"Don't say afraid: it is a comfort to me; it speaks to me in so many ways. The innocent thing, that never lived on earth, is like an angel to me, William."

"You are like an angel to father and me," said Mr. Williams, softly. "I know that."

"When I think of all those hopes I built upon it, and the many times I sat and pictured to myself the little smiling face upon my bosom that never lay there, and the sweet eyes turned up to mine that never opened to the light," said Milly, "I can feel a greater tenderness, I think, for all the disappointed hopes in which there is no harm. When I see a beautiful child in its fond mother's arms, I love it all the better, thinking that my child might have been like that, and might have made my heart as proud and happy."

Redlaw raised his head, and looked towards her.

"All through life, it seems by me," she continued, "to tell me something. For poor neglected children, my little child pleads as if it were alive, and had a voice I knew with which to speak to me. When I hear of youth in suffering or shame, I think that my child might have come to that, perhaps, and that God took it from me in his mercy. Even in age and gray hair, such as father's, it is present; saying that it too might have lived to be old, long and long after you and I were gone, and to have needed the respect and love of younger people."

Her quiet voice was quieter than ever, as she took her husband's arm, and laid her head against it.

"Children love me so, that sometimes I half fancy—it's a silly fancy, William—they have some way I don't know of, of feeling for my little child, and me, and understanding why their love is precious to me. If I have been quiet since, I have been more happy, William, in a hundred years. Not least happy, dear, in this—that even when my little child was born and dead but a few days, and I was weak and sorrowful, and could not help grieving a little, the thought arose, that if I tried to lead a good life, I should meet in Heaven a bright creature who would call me mother!"

Redlaw fell upon his knees with a loud cry.

"O Thou," he said, "who, through the teaching of pure love, has graciously restored me to the memory which was the memory of Christ upon the cross, and of all the good who perished in his cause, receive my thanks, and bless her."

The way Milly restored peace and happiness to the heart of the distracted Tetterby is unquestionably the most dramatic passage in the whole book, and full of the characteristic genius of the author.

While negotiating with the phantom for this restoration to the dominion of his better nature, the lesson of that wicked and ragged tatterdemalion, whose introduction to the Chemist we have described, and whom he afterwards employs as a guide, is unfolded.

"Why," asks the Chemist, "has this child alone been proof against my influence, and why, why, have I detected in its thoughts a terrible companionship with mine?"

"This," said the phantom, pointing to the boy, "is the last, completest illustration of a human creature, utterly bereft of such remembrances as you have yielded up. No softening memory of sorrow, wrong, or trouble enters here, because this wretched mortal from his birth, has been abandoned to a worse condition than the beasts, and has, within his knowledge, no one contrast, no humanising touch, to make a grain of such a memory spring up in his hardened breast. All within this dissolute creature is barren wilderness. All within the man himself of what you have resigned, is the same barren wilderness. Woe to such a man! Woe, tenfold, to the nation that shall count its monsters such as this, lying here by hundreds and by thousands!"

Redlaw shrunk, appalled, from what he heard.

"There is not," said the phantom, "one of these—not one—but sows a harvest that mankind must reap. From every seed of evil in this boy, a field of ruin is grown that shall be gathered in, and garnered up, and sown again in many places in the world, until regions are overspread with wickedness enough to raise the waters of another deluge. Open and unpunished murder in a city's streets would be less guilty in its daily toleration, than such spectacles as this."

It seemed to look down upon the boy in his sleep. Redlaw, too, looked down upon him with a new emotion.

"There is not a father," said the phantom, "by whose side in his daily or his nightly visits these creatures pass; there is not a mother among all the ranks of living mothers in the land; there is no one risen from the state of childhood, but shall be responsible in his or her degree for this enormity. There is not a country throughout the earth, on which it would not bring a curse. There is no religion upon earth that it would not deny; there is no people upon earth it would not put to shame."

Thk Chemist clasped his hands, and looked, with trembling fear and pity, from the sleeping boy in the phantom, standing above him with its finger pointing down.

"Behold, I say," pursued the spectre, "the perfect type of what it was your choice to be. Your influence is powerless here, because from this child's bosom you can banish nothing. His thoughts have been in 'terrible companionship' with yours, because you have gone down to his unnatural level. He is the growth of man's indifference; you are the growth of man's presumption. The beneficent design of Heaven is, in each case, overthrown, and from the two poles of the immaterial world you come together."

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